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DAILY REPORT

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ABE REVEALS WILLINGNESS TO RECEIVE GROMYKO

OW210617 Tokyo KYODO in English 0610 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe declared Friday that Japan is prepared to begin making arrangements with the Soviet Union for Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromoyko to visit Tokyo.

Abe said that the territorial dispute over the northern islands of Hokkaido is not the sole bilateral problem and that Japan and the Soviet Union should try to improve relations by concluding cultural, trade and tax pacts. The foreign minister spelled out Japan's foreign policy objectives in a 50-minute speech before a luncheon meeting of the Research Institute of Japan at a Tokyo hotel.

"Japan hopes to begin making arrangements for Mr. Gromyko's visit to Japan" now that the new Soviet leadership under Mikhail Gorbachev has had time to settle in, Abe said. He emphasized, however, that Tokyo intends to reassert its claim over four northern islands which have been under Soviet control since the closing days of World War II.

Abe predicted that a summit meeting between Gorbachev and U.S. President Roanld Reagan will not take place at the United Nations this fall but may take place later this year or early next year.

The foreign minister closed his speech with a renewed call for a comprehensive and effective "action program" on trade stressing that it is a "second opening" of Japan. If the United States, the European Community and Japan's other trading partners are not satisfied with the proposed action program, protectionism will prevail, harming Japan's economic relations with those countries, he warned an audience of over 1,200 businessmen.

The action program [due] next month, which will be preceded by tariff cuts to be announced Tuesday, is "a crucial point in global economy," Abe said. He added that effective market-opening measures are needed to keep the momentum going to bring about a new round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTATIONS WITH U.S. END

OW201423 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO -- The United States Thursday asked Japan to adopt the U.S.-style car telephone system at a bilateral meeting of high officials on telecommunications, Japanese officials said.

The U.S. delegation, led by acting U.S. Trade Representative Michael Smith, reiterated its requests that Japan simplify licensing procedures for U.S. wireless equipment including car telephones, increase governmental procurement of U.S. telecommunications equipment and purchase communication and broadcast satellites, the officials said. The two sides agreed to hold technical-level meetings at the earliest opportunity and discuss details of the differences of telecommunications systems between the two nations.

Smith, who led the U.S. team following the retirement earlier this month of Undersecretary of Commerce Lionel Olmer, also asked Japan to follow up its explanation of the newly established telecommunication business law which privatized the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Co., in April, the officials said.

The meeting, the fourth of its kind since March, was held under the market-oriented, sector-selective (MOSS) system to widen U.S. access to the Japanese telecom market. Both sides agreed to hold the next meeting by the end of August, the officials said.

The Japanese side, led by Vice Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Moriya Koyama, said technical standards for car telephones are now under study by a governmental advisory panel, the officials said. Japan also plans to develop its own technology for broadcast satellites but does not intend to exclude U.S. firms from selling equipment which would not affect the Japanese plan.

ABE SHOWS FLEXIBILITY ON NORTH KOREAN VISITS

OW201253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Thursday showed a little more flexibility about people-to-people exchanges with North Korea with which Japan has no diplomatic relations.

Speaking before an upper house committee, Abe said that, despite the absence of diplomatic ties, private-level exchanges between Tokyo and Pyongyang have been increasing partly because of the expanding dialogue between North and South Korea. The government has no intention to deny the increasing private-level exchanges with North Korea, Abe said.

Asked by opposition questioner Yutaka Hata if the government is ready to accept visits to Japan by high-ranking North Korean officials, Abe said such a matter should be decided after closely watching the situation at the time. The questioner mentioned the name of North Korean party Politburo member Ho Tam when he asked the question.

The foreign minister also welcomed the agreement between North and South Korean negotiators Thursday on a plan to establish a joint economic cooperation committee. Abe said he hopes the Seoul-Pyongyang dialogue would show further progress.

Hears ROK Group Warning

OW210339 Tokyo KYODO in English 0255 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO -- A group of visiting South Korean lawmakers warned Friday that too rapid a rapprochement between Japan and North Korea would "tip the balance" on the Korean peninsula and have an adverse effect on the political situation in the Far East.

The group, led by Kwon Ik-kyon, chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League, delivered the warning during a meeting with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

Kwon and seven other league members cautioned Japan against improving ties with North Korea before there is an improvement in South Korea's relations with China or the Soviet Union, a Foreign Ministry official said. The official said Abe replied that he would deal cautiously with Pyongyang, with which Tokyo has no diplomatic relations.

The foreign minister also clarified his Diet testimony Thursday on the Japanese policy of allowing the entry of high-ranking North Korean officials on a case-by-case basis.

Abe told the South Korean lawmakers his ministry has not received a North Korean request for a visit to Japan by former Foreign Minister Ho Tam, the Japanese official said.

PRO-DPRK GROUP URGES END TO FINGERPRINTING

OW201315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1040 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO -- The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) Thursday appealed to the government to abolish the controversial fingerprint-taking system in aliens' registration.

Ha Chang-ok, head of the social affairs bureau of the pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' organization, and others delivered the appeal addressed to Justice Minister Hitoshi Shimasaki. They also handed to Justice Ministry officials a list of signatures by 740,000 persons supporting Chongnyon's campaign against the fingerprinting.

Japan should abolish the fingerprinting of alien residents and the regulation that aliens carry their registration cards at all times, the appeal demanded. It also asked a halt to imprisonment and fines against violation of the alien registration law. The protesters described the fingerprinting system as an anachronistic law which runs counter to the world trend toward full guarantee of human rights.

GOVERNMENT, LDP AGREE ON UNIFORM TARIFF CUTS

OW210417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0409 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO -- Senior government and Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) leaders Friday reached basic agreement on a uniform 20 percent cut in the import tariffs for practically all manufactured and agricultural products in order to open the Japanese market wider to foreign products.

Government officials said the tariff reductions, a major part of Japan's market-opening package to [be] announced in late July, will be finalized next Tuesday pending further discussions between the government and the ruling party.

The tariff cuts will be permanent, although emergency measures, including restitution of cuts, may be taken in case of an import surge, the officials said. Some agricultural products will be exempt from the action, although the number of exceptions will be kept to a minimum, they said. In addition, tariffs for some specific items such as boneless chicken will be reduced separately from the proposed across-the-board cuts, they said.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe reportedly argued strongly for a 25 percent uniform cut "in view of the present international situation" but failed to gain general support.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Moriyoshi Sato resisted some of the cuts, also unsuccessfully, saying agricultural products should not be subject to uniform tariff reductions because some items are at present exempt from import liberalization and subject to price stabilization policy. The officials quoted Sato as saying that the reduced tariff revenue as a result of the tariff cuts on agricultural products would total only about 40 billion yen a year while their impact on the farmers would be considerable.

But Masayuki Fujio, chairman of the LDP's Policy Research Board, stressed the need for Japan to take positive action to open the Japanese market wider to foreign imports. Fujio, who recently visited several Southeast Asian countries, told the meeting that Japan should make clear to the rest of the world that it is making its utmost efforts to this end, they said.

The tariff cuts were originally expected to be implemented as a tentative measure for a period of two years, but most government and LDP leaders present at the meeting insisted no time limit should be imposed.

MITI OFFICIAL ON EFFORTS TO INCREASE IMPORTS

OW201149 Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO -- A top Ministry of International Trade and Industry official said Thursday that the government is studying emergency imports of such goods as helicopters and aircraft for government use, to lessen the swelling trade surpluses. The official, however, said it is not a wise move to restrain Japan's exports through such measures as export surcharges and high U.S. Government officials agreed with him on this point.

The official, who declined to be named, said if nothing was done, Japan would have another large trade surplus this year, some 5 billion dollars more than the record 44.3 billion dollar trade surplus in 1984, and additional efforts for increasing imports by the government are vital.

In the meantime, International Trade and Industry Minister Keijiro Murata invited presidents of six major trading houses Thursday morning and requested their further efforts to increase imports, the official said. The MITI is now asking renewed efforts by 60 [figure as received] major trading firms, including Mitsubishi Corp., Mitsui and Co. and four other big trading houses, to increase imports to prevent the trade surplus from increasing by 5 billion dollars as estimated by MITI, according to the official.

Panel Urges Demand Expansion

OW201153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO -- A private advisory panel to the government Thursday called for active domestic demand expansion measures to put the Japanese economy on a stable growth path in the mid- and long-term perspective.

A group to study the nation's macroeconomy, an advisory body to the Industrial Policy Bureau chief of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, suggested in its report that the government alter the current financial retrenchment and export-oriented economic policies and instead correct the yen's low exchange rate against the U.S. dollar and increase imports.

The group, led by Isamu Miyazaki, chief director of Daiwa Securities Research Institute, enumerated concrete steps to be taken: (1) strengthening of the private sector through tax exemption for plant and equipment investment; (2) improvement of social overhead capital (roads, bridges, etc.); and (3) expansion of housing investment by reviewing the current tax system.

The report, which put Japan's potential economic growth rate over the next 10 years at around 5.5 percent a year, based its suggestions on the expected increase in research and development and equipment investment in new industries like biotechnology and on the nation's high savings ratio. Assuming this growth rate is achieved, consumer spending will increase at an annual rate of 4.25 percent, private equipment investment will go up 8 percent and inflation, up 3.25 percent during the next decade.

Under such circumstances, the ratio of exports to the nation's growth rate will drop to the 10 percent level in fiscal 1995 from around 35 percent in fiscal 1984. By the same token, the balance of national bonds at the end of fiscal 1995 as a percentage of Japan's nominal gross national product (GNP) will decline to around 35 percent from the present 42 percent.

'GROUP OF TEN' STATEMENT ON MONETARY SYSTEM

OW210925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0858 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO -- Following is the text of a statement by the ministers and governors of the Group of Ten agreed at their meeting in Tokyo Friday.

1. We have considered a report of our deputies on the functioning and the conditions for the improvement of the international monetary system, which we had instructed them to prepare, following the invitation for such a review at the 1983 Williamsburg economic summit.
2. We welcome the report and endorse its general conclusion that the basic structure of the present system as reflected in the articles of agreement of the IMF remains valid and requires no major institutional change. We believe, however, that the system has also shown weaknesses and that there is a need to improve its functioning.
3. We remain of the view that a return to a generalized system of fixed parities is unrealistic at the present time. We believe that the present exchange rate system based on the floating of major currencies has provided essential flexibility in difficult global environment. We recognize, however, that at times exchange rate variability has been considerable. Thus, we underline the desirability of further action to provide a basis for greater stability in exchange and financial markets.
4. We believe that the achievement of such stability requires sound domestic policies as well as close and continuing cooperation among major countries. In particular, we emphasize the following:
 - (I) An essential condition of exchange rates stability is convergence of economic performance in the direction of sustainable non-inflationary growth.
 - (II) This, in turn, requires not only sound, consistent policies, but also the removal of artificial barriers and structural rigidities. Indeed, exchange rate stability cannot be achieved through policies and devices that aim at maintaining exchange rates at levels not in line with the economic fundamentals.
 - (III) The international implications and interactions of domestic economic policies should be given close attention in the domestic policy-making process and in international consultations.
 - (IV) A wide range of factors, including developments in exchange rates, fiscal and monetary policies, structural rigidities, and barriers to international trade and capital flows should be taken into account in determining the need for consultations and policy discussion.

(V) The role of exchange market intervention can only be a limited one, as intervention will normally be useful only when complementing and supporting other appropriate policies. However, intervention can be useful to counter disorderly market conditions and reduce short-term volatility. Countries should be willing to undertake coordinated intervention on occasions when it is agreed that it would be helpful.

5. We have considered a proposal for the introduction of target zones for exchange rates as more formal and binding indicators for the conduct of macroeconomic policies. In this respect, an interest has been expressed by some of us for having the technical aspects of target zones further explored at an appropriate time. The majority of us, however, consider that a move to target zones would not offer a practical way forward in present circumstances.

6. We agree that the achievement of greater exchange rate stability requires a general strengthening of international surveillance, and have considered the recommendations in the deputies' report to improve the effectiveness of IMF surveillance. These include suggested innovations on the level at which consultations should take place and the arrangements for consideration of their outcome, the development of "enhanced" surveillance in certain cases, the increased use of special or supplemental consultations, and the introduction of strengthened arrangements for multilateral surveillance. We believe that the implementation of suggestions on these lines would sharpen the focus of surveillance, enabling the IMF to deal more effectively both with the domestic problems of individual members and with problems of systemic relevance. We recommend that the IMF Executive Board consider the report's specific proposals in these areas with a view to their early implementation, as appropriate.

7. We share the deputies' conclusion that, in order to improve the stability of the international monetary system, it would be necessary to avoid excessive swings in the availability of international liquidity. We recognize the important contribution which international capital markets have made in meeting external financing needs. We note, however, that the provision of such liquidity will continue to be affected by the creditworthiness of borrowers, by the policies of major countries, and by the credit conditions in international financial markets.

We endorse the suggestions that the IMF improve its surveillance over the policies of countries bearing on these issues. We also recognize the need to deregulate further capital markets and liberalize capital movements, as well as to provide official financing on appropriate terms to developing countries which, despite adjustment efforts, lack sufficient access to financial markets.

8. We have reviewed the role of the SDR [special drawing rights]. We recognize that the international monetary system has changed considerably since the original creation of the SDR scheme and that this has affected the rationale for the SDR. We recognize, however, that the SDR may have a useful role in meeting a long-term global need for reserves and in this context in providing a safety net for future contingencies. In these circumstances, we support the intention of the IMF executive directors to carry out a comprehensive review of the future role of the SDR in the system.

9. We recognize the vital role that the IMF plays in promoting a sound, stable international system of trade and payments, and we reaffirm our strong support for the IMF. We stress the need to safeguard the monetary character of the IMF, to maintain the IMF as a quota-based institution, to preserve its role as a source of temporary balance of payments financing, to keep its lending normally in line with quota resources, and to continue ensuring effective conditionality.

In this context, we remain of the view that IMF credit should be available on a sufficient scale to provide meaningful support to members and to serve as an important catalyst for other lending in support of effective adjustment. We also recognize that cooperation between the IMF and the IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development] should be strengthened to address individual country problems in a coordinated manner, particularly where a reduction in access to IMF credit might be accompanied by appropriate forms of increased IBRD lending, without jeopardizing the unique purposes of each institution.

10. We have requested our chairman to transmit the deputies' report to the chairman of the interim committee, with the suggestion that the report receive preliminary consideration at its meeting in Seoul on October 6, 1985.

11. The full text of the deputies' report is released together with this statement.

SPOKESMAN TERMS EC TRADE STATEMENT UNACCEPTABLE

OW210935 Tokyo KYODO in English 0924 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO -- Japan criticized the European Community Friday for issuing a critical declaration, calling the EC's charges against Japan's trade and current account surpluses "self-serving" and "unacceptable."

The declaration issued Wednesday by the EC Council of Foreign Ministers "fails to fully and fairly appreciate the solid results" Japan has produced in standards and certification systems and other fields, the Foreign Ministry said in a statement.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Yoshio Hatano said in the statement that a strong dollar caused by high U.S. interest rates and European industry's slow structural adjustments are "major causes of the Japanese surpluses."

The EC foreign ministers adopted the declaration in Luxembourg which charged that Japan was still "out of step" in the volume of its imports of manufactured products and slow in opening up its market wider to imports.

Japan's huge trade and current account surpluses, the ministry spokesman argued, "can only be solved with concerted efforts by Japan and its trading partners. "To ignore these causes and blame everything on the resultant Japanese surpluses is clearly self-serving and obviously unacceptable," Hatano said in his statement.

Japan chalked up a record current account surplus of 37 billion dollars in the 1984 fiscal year that ended in March. It posted trade surpluses of 37 billion dollars with the United States and 10 billion dollars with the EC last year.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman pledged that a mid-term action program, due to be announced next month, will cover such fields as tariffs, import quotas, standards and certification, import procedures, government procurement, services, financial market liberalization, and the yen's internationalization. Government officials said Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government plans to announce tariff cuts on agricultural products and other goods on Tuesday. Japan will be taking the step in time for a Japan-ASEAN ministerial conference in Tokyo Thursday and Friday.

But the Foreign Ministry official warned: "The action program cannot in itself serve to increase Japanese imports unless exporters make a corresponding effort to take advantage of this improved access."

EC officials are determined to press Prime Minister Nakasone to take drastic market-opening measures and expand imports of manufactured goods from EC member countries when he visits the EC headquarters in Brussels July 19.

Spokesman Hatano stressed that a series of recent Japan-EC trade talks have produced "solid results," including accepting foreign clinical test data for drugs and medical equipment, government procurement and product labelling.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe emphasized that a fully appreciative action program is needed to prevent an escalation of protectionist sentiment in the United States and the EC.

GOVERNMENT TO EASE FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROCEDURES

OW190947 Tokyo KYODO in English 0859 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO -- The Government announced Wednesday it will greatly streamline starting July 1 the procedures required for foreign firms wishing to invest in Japan by amending the foreign exchange control law.

The measure, to be taken in accordance with the government's pledge to do so in April last year, will enable foreign firms to engage in investment activity in Japan immediately after making the necessary application with a relevant ministry, Finance Ministry officials said. At present, it takes two weeks before foreign firms can start direct investment activity in Japan.

The amendment will apply to all foreign companies except for those in the following industries -- agriculture, forestry and fisheries, mining, oil and leather and leather goods.

Foreign investment in Japan totaled 3,685 cases (493 million dollars) in fiscal 1984, ended March 31 this year.

NIKAIDO THROWS 'MAMMOTH' FUND-RAISING PARTY

OW201433 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO -- Susumu Nikaido, the no. 2 man in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party with an eye toward the prime ministership, staged a mammoth fund-raising party Thursday that is said to have collected more than 900 million yen in political funds.

The party, which filled the giant Tsuruno-Ma Hall at Hotel New Otani to shoulder-to-shoulder capacity, was a dramatic show of political muscle in the simmering power struggle within the Tanaka faction.

"I have never seen anything as grand as this in my 81 years of life," said Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the powerful Keidanren in a tribute to Nikaido. About 8,000 people jammed the hall, which has capacity for 3,500 "standing guests." "There is no other man fit for handling the difficult issues facing Japan," said former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi in another tribute-paying speech.

Nikaido, 75, ranks second in hierarchy as vice president of the LDP, and is known to have ambitions to vie for the leadership of the Tanaka faction and use it as a stepping stone to the prime ministership.

While Tanaka, who is recuperating from a stroke, was absent at the party, his name was invoked time and again by both Nikaido and his rival, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita. Nikaido described Tanaka's condition as "serious" but said there should be no worry about his internal organs. "All he (Tanaka) needs to do now is to undertake (physical) rehabilitation," he said.

In a show of unity, Nikaido had all the Tanaka faction members who showed up at the party mount the stage as he delivered a "thank you" speech.

Takeshita, who was held up by a committee meeting at the upper house, also rushed to the party and made a pitch for unity of the Tanaka faction.

Behind the show of solidarity, political sources said, are strains in the relations between Nikaido and Takeshita in their attempt to take over the leadership of the Tanaka faction as there is no immediate sign of Tanaka's recovery and return to active politics. In LDP politics, the leadership of a faction is essential for any serious bid for the prime ministership.

Speakers at the party included U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield, and emphasis of the speeches centered decidedly on Nikaido's ties to Washington and, as Mansfield put it, "his many friends" in the United States.

LATE REPORT: USSR PROTESTS POSTER ON NORTH ISLES

OW211205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO -- The Soviet Embassy in Tokyo has protested against a poster prepared by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) as part of its campaign for the return of Soviet-held northern territories off the major Island of Hokkaido, a senior Foreign Ministry Official said Friday.

The poster, featuring portraits of the late Joseph Stalin and new party chief Mikhail Gorbachev, calls on the present Kremlin leader to show "the courage to correct an error committed during the days of Stalin."

The Soviet Union has been occupying the four small islands of Kunashiri, Etorofu, Habomai and Shikotan since the end of World War II in 1945. At the time, Stalin was in power.

In the protest filed with the Foreign Ministry Wednesday, embassy Counsellor Ishenbay Abdurazakov was quoted as saying the Japanese Governing party "offended Soviet people" by using photographs of the supreme leaders in what he called a propaganda poster. Although the ministry would not accept any protest against the national movement on the northern islands, the Soviet claim concerning the poster was immediately referred to LDP authorities, the official said.

DELEGATE TO ECONOMIC TALKS SPEAKS TO REPORTERS

SK201532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Panmunjom June 20 (KCNA) -- The third round of North-South economic talks for discussing the problem of realising collaboration and exchange between the North and the South in economic field was held today at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom.

Many reporters from the North and the South and foreign correspondents came out to Panmunjom to cover the talks. At 10 sharp in the morning the seven members of our delegation led by Yi Song-nok, vice-minister of foreign trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, appeared in the conference room. The seven members of the delegation also came out from the South Korean side.

The third round of talks was held behind the closed doors in accordance with an agreement between the two sides. At the end of the talks the head of our side met with reporters.

According to his statement, the South side agreed to the proposal for instituting a North-South joint committee for economic cooperation advanced by our side at the second round of the talks. As a result, an agreement was reached between the two sides on the problem of instituting a North-South joint committee for economic cooperation with officials of vice-premier level as co-chairmen and promoting the exchange of goods and economic cooperation. Recalling that our side advanced a new proposal to form a North-South joint committee for economic cooperation at the second round of talks, Yi Song-nok said:

We are happy that at the third round the South side expressed understanding for our purport in proposing to form a joint committee and agreed to its inauguration and are very pleased with this. Our side, he said, presented a draft agreement on the composition and operation of the North-South joint committee for economic cooperation. We regard it as a biggest success that a consensus was reached at the third round on the problem of instituting a North-South joint committee for economic cooperation with officials of vice-premier level as co-chairmen as proposed already by our side, Yi Song-nok said.

At the talks the two sides agreed to examine and study the draft agreements presented by both sides and discuss them at the fourth round of talks. They also discussed the date of the fourth round of North-South economic talks.

Our side proposed to hold the fourth round on August 7. The South side, however, proposed to hold it on September 18 for various reasons. Our side agreed to it, taking the South side's conditions into considerations.

PAPER DECRIES U.S. PLAN TO PROVOKE NUCLEAR WAR

SK210156 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0852 GMT 19 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 19 June commentary: "The Nuclear War Ignition Point Which Is Being Heated Up"]

[Text] World-wide attention is focused on a book entitled "Nuclear War Battlefield," which was recently published in the United States.

This book cites the number of nuclear weapons which various countries possess and tells where these weapons are deployed, and exposes the U.S. nuclear strategy according to world regions, including Europe and the Pacific. Noteworthy is the fact that this book points out that the U.S. deployment of 150 nuclear warheads in South Korea is aimed at invading North Korea.

According to already disclosed data, some 1,000 nuclear weapons, including nuclear warheads and nuclear weapons launchers, are deployed in South Korea. In addition to these, the United States introduced to South Korea neutron bombs, known as devilish weapons of the 20th century, and very small-sized nuclear bombs known as nuclear backpacks. As these facts show, South Korea is one of the countries where nuclear weapons are most densely deployed.

It is no coincidence that the United States has turned South Korea into a colossal war magazine where weapons of mass murder are concentrated. This is part of the U.S. imperialists' strategy to dominate the world. The U.S. imperialists attach importance to Asia and the Korean peninsula in particular in pursuing their ambition to dominate the world. They are attempting to provoke a war of northward aggression -- a nuclear war -- in this region and to expand this war into a world war. Under this plan, the United States has turned South Korea into a strategic military bridgehead and a forward nuclear base.

A person in high authority in the United States once said that the Korean peninsula is a strategically important region where nuclear weapons can be used, and U.S. military leaders openly say that the United States must use nuclear weapons in an emergency. In this way, the U.S. rulers revealed their dangerous ulterior motive of provoking a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula choosing it as the originating point for a nuclear war.

A Japanese publication pointed out that the United States, which is embarrassed by the fact that it has repeatedly suffered setbacks in Central America, the Middle and Near East, and Europe in putting into practice a slogan calling for the reconstruction of a strong United States based on a power policy, aims to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. In fact, the United States, which faces a serious crisis at home and abroad, does not hesitate to turn the Korean peninsula into nuclear war ruins under a reckless calculation to find a breakthrough in its anticommunist crusade.

U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and the puppet forces are accelerating preparations to put the U.S. imperialists' plan into practice to provoke a nuclear war against the Korean people. The annual "Team Spirit" combined military exercise, which is conducted in the air, on land, and at sea in South Korea, is based on a short-term war strategy on the basis of nuclear strike. Completing operations involving nuclear weapons was one of the important tasks in this year's "Team Spirit-85" military exercise.

The United States, which is making frantic preparations for a nuclear war in Korea, is attempting to introduce into South Korea medium- and long-range offensive nuclear weapons, including Pershing II and Cruise missiles. Such maneuvers are clearly aimed at expanding a nuclear war in Korea into a larger contest. One thing that cannot be overlooked is the fact that Japan is participating positively in the U.S. imperialists' plan to provoke a nuclear war in Korea. Major U.S. bases in Japan are being further prepared so that they can serve as bases for a nuclear offense to invade Korea. The F-16 fighter-bomber unit of the U.S. Air Force stationed in South Korea and the Japanese Air [Self-Defense] Force are attempting to conduct a joint military exercise over the East Sea of Korea. Japan's attempt to join in a nuclear war against the Korean people by mobilizing even its Self-Defense Forces is a treacherous act.

The Korean peninsula, which is becoming the ignition point for a nuclear war because of the tripartite military collusion and nuclear conspiracy of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets, is being heated up at every moment.

If a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, it will be expanded into a world war, subjecting human beings to nuclear calamity beyond description. The war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets constitute an obstacle to North-South dialogue and a great threat to world peace.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges must ponder the results of their reckless nuclear war maneuvers. The United States must withdraw weapons of mass murder, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea immediately and stop its interference in Korea, after abandoning its maneuvers to provoke a war.

U.S.-JAPAN-S. KOREA MILITARY COLLUSION CONDEMNED

SK210703 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 20 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 21 June commentary: "What Is the United States Pursuing in Actuality?"]

[Text] Today, relaxing tension and maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula are urgent demands which should not be delayed even a moment. Reflecting such demands, we put forth a proposal for tripartite talks and a proposal for North-South parliamentary talks and are advancing dialogue with the South Korean side.

However, the U.S. authorities who are directly responsible for the peaceful solution to the Korean question are talking about relaxing tension but, in actuality, are acting contrary to their remarks. This is clearly shown by a series of their recent military moves.

The joint military exercise expected to take place in the air above the territorial sea of our country between the U.S. Air Force units in South Korea and the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force; the agreement on mutual visits by the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense force and the South Korean puppet fleet; joint military exercises in South Korea between the U.S. special troops based in the U.S. mainland and the puppet army; and the remarks openly made by a high-ranking person in authority in the United States that nuclear weapons should be used on the Korean peninsula in an emergency and that chemical weapons should be deployed in South Korea are not isolated incidents.

All this shows that the United States is pursuing a new aggressive war, not peace, on the Korean peninsula and is expanding its preparations in a step-by-step fashion these days.

It is basic common sense that the military exercises and troop reinforcements cannot be consistent with the relaxation of tensions. This is furthermore true when new dangerous factors are added to the military exercises and troop reinforcements.

It is an open secret that not only the armed forces of the Army, Navy, and Air Force but also U.S. nuclear and chemical warfare units, as well as U.S. special forces, were mobilized in the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise staged between the U.S. Army and the puppet army throughout South Korea and that officers of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces participated in this exercise on the pretext of observation.

This joint military exercise was a preliminary total war and 3-dimensional war by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets aimed at launching a surprise attack on our republic. Needless to say, this exercise was a preparation for realizing a joint tripartite military operation among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. Today, the U.S. imperialists are running amok to perfect this preparation one by one and step by step in each domain.

It is clear that the joint military exercise in the East Sea of Korea between the U.S. air force units in South Korea and the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force is designed to drag the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force units into the war of aggression on Korea.

Who can say it is not true that the exercise between the U.S. special troops from the U.S. mainland and the puppet army is not aimed at using these U.S. special troops for a war of aggression on Korea? Who can say it is not true that the call of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force on a South Korean port is not aimed at making the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force serve as a guide for realizing a joint tripartite military operation in the seas around Korea including the blockade of the Korean Straits?

In particular, the remarks of a high-ranking person in authority of the U.S. imperialists that chemical weapons should be deployed in South Korea and nuclear weapons should be used in Korea show that the U.S. imperialists are going to launch a full-scale nuclear war and chemical war against our republic in the future, just as demonstrated in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

In view of their nature and content, the recent military moves by the United States, Japan, and South Korea are aimed at perfecting the preparations for an aggressive war to attack our republic and to ensure joint tripartite military operations necessary for such an aggressive war. Such military moves are a criminal act straining the situation on the Korean peninsula and casting dark clouds on peace.

VRPR RECOUNTS U.S. DEFEAT IN PUEBLO INCIDENT

SK191442 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 17 Jun 85

[148th Installment of the serial reading "A Benevolent Sun": "Terror to the Enemy and Confidence in Victory to the People"]

[Text] On 23 January 1968, a great incident took place in the sea off Wonsan. Vessels of the heroic Navy of the Korean People's Army seized the Pueblo, an armed spy boat of the U.S. imperialists, which had infiltrated into the territorial waters of the North.

The next day, on 24 January, KCNA reported the true picture of the incident: On 23 January U.S. imperialist troops of aggression committed premeditated acts of hostility by infiltrating an armed vessel even into the territorial waters of our side, at a point 39 degrees 17.4 minutes north latitude and 127 degrees 46.9 minutes east longitude in the East Sea.

Our naval vessels, encountering this vessel in the course of patrolling the coastal waters, returned the fire of the pirate vessel which, infiltrating deep into the territorial waters of our fatherland, was resisting impudently; killed or wounded several U.S. imperialist troops of aggression; captured some 80 of them alive; and seized a ship approximately of the 1,000-ton class equipped with several dozen weapons for sniping, including anti-aircraft machine guns, ammunition of various kinds, and several thousand hand grenades, as well as a large number of various equipment items used for espionage activity.

The Pueblo was an ultramodern armed spy boat which the U.S. imperialists were proud of, and which had been devoted to acts of espionage for nearly 2 months by infiltrating into the territorial waters of various countries in the Far East.

The incident of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy boat Pueblo clearly showed to the people of the world the real nature of the anti-imperialist and independent stand of the great leader President Kim Il-song, who maintained that any aggressors sneaking into the northern half of the republic should be sternly punished without forgiveness.

The Pueblo incident caused the world to seethe. World news agencies, broadcasting stations, and papers of all sizes watched the course of developments regarding this incident, while reporting it daily as a scoop.

The seizure of the Pueblo took the U.S. imperialists by surprise. Johnson, then the U.S. president, who heard the news of the seizure of the Pueblo at 0200, got out of bed, and, with his pajamas still on -- an expression of the state of shock he was in -- ordered the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise headed for the front in Vietnam, to change course and head for the waters off Korea.

He then lied that the Pueblo had been in international waters when it was captured. Next, he hurriedly convened a meeting of the National Security Council. He said that the United States would apply pressure of all sorts through various diplomatic channels to secure the release of the armed spy boat and its crew, even bluffing that it would resort to military retaliation should the diplomatic effort fail.

Fearing the exposure of its codes, electronic listening devices, and intelligence gathering system the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency wriggled in despair. The U.S. Congress, the Defense Department, the State Department, and others were all in a tizzy.

The incident was quickly brought to public attention and took on a serious dimension. Lying continuously that the armed spy boat was in a spot in international waters 25 miles off the territorial waters of the North, the indescribably impudent U.S. imperialists clamored that the seizure was a violation of accepted international law and that the Korean side should apologize for the seizure and release the boat and its crew. He even brought this incident to the United Nations.

It was an act of a thief calling others thieves.

In the meantime, the U.S. imperialists began to blackmail and threaten the North by massing a large number of their aggressive armed forces in Korea. They sent a large number of ships belonging to the Fleet [as heard] to Korean waters and hurriedly transferred U.S. troops stationed in Japan to the South. At the same time, the U.S. imperialists put the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression occupying South Korea and the South's puppet armed forces on a special alert posture, while running wild with the discussion of measures by holding such meetings as a meeting of the NATO Council of Ministers and a meeting of the countries that had participated in the last Korean war.

In the meantime, the U.S. imperialists closed in upon the North. While spreading rumors that it would retaliate through some sort of bombing of the North, and issuing ultimatums through the mouths of pro-government mass media network, and even the colonial puppets.

Because of these frantic rackets by the U.S. imperialists, an extremely tense situation was created on the Korean peninsula. The world was carefully watching the Korean peninsula. The people of the world were greatly concerned over the consequences of the situation, of another possible war in Korea, possible reaction of the DPRK to this situation, and its measures to cope with the U.S. imperialists' frantic threat.

At this time, President Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed commander and the great leader of the revolution, announced the following stern declaration to the world: The infiltration of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy boat Pueblo into our territorial waters is a brigandish pirate act, a flagrant violation of a sovereign state, and part of the U.S. imperialists' schemes to provoke a new war in Korea. If the U.S. imperialists continue to try to settle this incident through threat and blackmail by mobilizing their armed forces, they will gain nothing from it and there will be only dead bodies and death. We do not want war; but we do not fear war. Our People's Army will respond to the U.S. imperialists' retaliation with retaliation and to their all out war with all out war. The U.S. imperialists should be fully aware that if they advance along the road of war while aggravating the situation, despite our warning, they will suffer more miserable defeat.

This declaration by the great leader was a shocking warning to the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Because of this warning by the leader, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who had foolishly expected the North to step back, began to tremble with fear.

Bosses of the U.S. imperialists began to be at a loss and the prices of stocks sharply decreased overnight on Wall Street in New York.

The great leader announced this declaration on the basis of the invincible unity and cohesion of the party, the people, and the People's Army. This declaration was greeted with enthusiastic welcome and support. The people of the world extended infinite cheers and respect to the great leader, declaring him to be the great leader of the revolution and the symbol of the anti-imperialist struggle.

At this exciting moment, the hearts of all people in the North and the South were seething with boundless dignity and honor of struggling under the leadership of the great leader. The people were filled with the firm determination to smash the enemies. They shouted the slogan, "Let us respond to an all out war with an all out war and the U.S. imperialists' retaliation with a retaliation."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song not only firmly prepared the people and the Army to fight against any aggression of the U.S. imperialists, but also let them lead normal lives in calm.

On 28 January, right after the capture of the spy boat Pueblo, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed all units of the KPA to continue preparations for various sports and art performance activities to celebrate the 8 February day.

On the day of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA, the great leader arranged a great banquet for the KPA soldiers. In mid-February he instructed that a nationwide agricultural workers congress be held as scheduled. He also instructed that preparations be continued for functions marking the 20th anniversary of the DPRK founding as scheduled. He was busy receiving many foreign delegations as usual.

Even under such a semiwartime situation, the people were able to lead normal lives thanks to the fact that they held the great leader in high esteem.

The people of the world gave a scornful laugh to the U.S. imperialists and extended cheers to the North's masses who were leading their routine lives. This was a result of the great leader's efforts to thoroughly build the North into a strong fortress and the North Korean people's struggle to thoroughly arm themselves with the great leader's revolutionary ideology.

As the mighty strength of the North's masses blessed with the leadership of the great leader was further demonstrated, the U.S. imperialists received more scornful laughs and isolation from the people of the world.

In fact, at that time the U.S. imperialists kicked and struggled and were babbling about preposterous things. The more preposterous they were, the deeper straits they got themselves into.

The fact that their spy boat had been seized while engaged in espionage activities in DPRK territorial waters, not in international waters, was made public to the whole world by the confession and open letters of the skipper of the seized Pueblo and its crew members.

Frankly admitting that they had conducted espionage acts, the crew members of the spy boat hurt the feelings of U.S. President Johnson who had driven them to commit such a criminal act by saying: The mighty power of the evidence that the Pueblo had infiltrated DPRK territorial waters and conducted espionage activities is so absolute that it cannot be refuted.

When the Pueblo was seized by the heroic KPA, the U.S. imperialists brought the incident to the United Nations Security Council and filed a so-called law suit. However, they not only failed in attaining their goal, but also became the laughing stock of the world.

Despite this, the U.S. imperialists viciously continued military provocations in the areas along the truce line and in the coastal waters both in the East Sea and the West Sea. However, such last-hour kicking and struggling turned out to be a futile act. Their military provocations were all crushed at every attempt by the heroic KPA.

Realizing that they were caught in a blind alley, on 23 December the U.S. imperialists had to offer a letter of apology to the DPRK Government that read as follows: The U.S. Government will take full responsibility for the serious espionage activities committed against the DPRK in its territorial waters by the USS Pueblo which was seized by naval vessels of the KPA through their self-defense measure on 23 January 1968, apologizes for it, and firmly guarantees that it will see to it that U.S. ships will never infiltrate the territorial waters of the DPRK again.

At the same time, the U.S. Government earnestly requested that the DPRK Government treat the crewmen of the Pueblo generously by taking into account the fact that the former crewmen of the Pueblo, which had been seized by the DPRK Government side, had earlier pleaded for leniency after frankly admitting their crimes.

The U.S. imperialists who, instead of admitting their clear criminal acts, had kicked and struggled so noisily and kicked off war rackets in such a rambunctious manner, knuckled under to the North.

The U.S. imperialists, who knuckled under the masses of the North led by President Kim Il-song, the iron-willed genius, at the end of the 3-year war on the Korean peninsula, suffered a tragic defeat once again, militarily, politically, and morally.

President Kim Il-song, the greater leader of the revolution who had brought the impudent U.S. imperialists to surrender in such a thorough way expelled the crewmen of the Pueblo from the North, taking into account the Pueblo crewmen's admission of their criminal acts, their earnest plea for leniency, and the formal apology of the U.S. Government, and confiscated the armed spy boat along with its equipment and weapons.

In this way, the Pueblo incident, which had attracted the attention of the world for days, came to end with a brilliant victory for the popular masses in the North. Through this victory, the great leader President Kim Il-song's prestige and authority rose still higher and the world's people began to look up to him with boundless respect and trust.

The media of many countries in the world carried daily articles boundlessly admiring, praising, and trusting the great leader who had defended the dignity of the fatherland, the safety of the people, and peace in the world, and articles congratulating the victory of the people of the North.

Some of the articles read: How could such a small country as the DPRK slap the great devil, the United States, on its cheek? How could the people of this country capture the Pueblo and humiliate the proud United States? How could the DPRK come to have such powerful strength capable of countering the aggression of the United States? It is because the DPRK has leadership led by the respected and admired leader Prime Minister Kim Il-song.

Great Korean people, you are just as great and wonderful as you have been in the past. Your will is great, your power (?to destroy) is strong, and you are still very wonderful. You are the very people who have handed the U.S. imperialists defeat and ignominy.

EC-121 'Spy Plane' Incident

SK200520 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 18 Jun 85

[149th installment of serial reading "A Benevolent Sun": "The U.S. Imperialists' Computer Which Has Become Useless"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists are strengthening military forces on a large scale and conducting large-scale military exercises in very real combat situations everyday in South Korea without learning a lesson from the Pueblo incident.

While carefully watching the U.S. imperialists' new aggression maneuvers, the great leader President Kim Il-song ordered the strong fortification of the entire nation and instructed all the people to more firmly hold guns in one hand and sickles and hammers in the other. At about the time of this incident, he frequently joined KPA warriors, in particular, raised their morale, helped make combat preparations, and took warm care of their lives. At an Air Force unit, he extended thoughtful consideration by ordering the building of thick doors and a change of the color of the curtains to black so that pilots could sleep deeply even during the day while helping make combat preparations for the brave hawks who keep the fatherland's airspace under watertight guard. At other times, he personally chose a housing site for pilots, asked them about their leisure time and educational background, and even taught them how to install the hearing system.

Whenever warriors staged artistic works on stage, he would go out to see the performance and pass happy hours with the warriors while even requesting an encore.

The leader [suryong], who has told commanders since the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle that their members sometimes feel cold and hungry even when their stomachs are full and they feel warm even when they feel cold and hungry, regarded careful concern for KPA warriors as his responsibility. It is no coincidence that the warriors who had been living and fighting under the great leader's sincere love were turned into mighty warriors unafraid of death. No enemy can meet face to face with those who possess outstanding combat strength, great love, a lofty sense of responsibility, and a single intention.

However, the very foolish U.S. imperialist aggressors did not stop their act of robbery. It was 15 April 1969 when the rascals infiltrated the EC-121 full-sized reconnaissance plane deep into the territorial airspace of the North. This spy plane faced the same destiny as the Pueblo did. The heroic KPA shot it down at a blow into the blue-black Sea of Japan. As they did in the Pueblo incident, the U.S. imperialist aggressors made threats saying extremely unreasonable things, when the EC-121 airplane was downed by the North Korean masses in a measure of self-defense. This time the rascals also kicked up vicious rackets of turning black into white by terming the North's just measure of self-defense an act of aggression while telling the lie that the plane was shot down while engaging in normal reconnaissance activities in airspace over the high seas. They termed the KPA's just measure of shooting down the spy plane which infiltrated into the fatherland's territorial airspace as an act of aggression.

Warmonger Nixon, who had just assumed the seat of the U.S. Presidency, ordered the Army, Navy, and Air Force in the continental United States and their forces of aggression in the South and in the Pacific to assume an alert posture and organized and sent to the Sea of Japan the 7th Mobile Task Fleet composed of 4 aircraft carriers, 3 cruisers, and 22 destroyers, more warships than those mobilized after the Pueblo incident. Nixon made absurd remarks that he would continue reconnaissance flights with the support of armed protection in the future, and that the future development of the situation depended on the DPRK response. Taking the incident involving the downing of a spy reconnaissance plane as an opportunity, the U.S. imperialists kicked up fiercer war rackets just as they did after the Pueblo incident.

Nixon is one who fervently urged Johnson to use force during the Pueblo incident, saying that if the United States endured a small insult, it would suffer a much larger insult. Therefore, when their spy plane was shot down he ordered all forces that he could mobilize to assume an alert posture and assumed a posture of attack with a task fleet at the head.

People in the North came to watch the developments much more closely than they had watched them at the time of the Pueblo incident, and the people in some countries were restless to see how the wind would blow from the U.S. imperialists. President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the revolution and the iron-willed sagacious general, scorned all such moves by the U.S. imperialists and the opportunists.

He ordered the heroic officers and men of the KPA and the people to crush the enemy with a single blow if it advanced toward us. Stressing the strengthening of watertight defense at both the front and the rear, he sternly warned the U.S. imperialists not to act rashly. Ignoring the futile talk of the opportunists, he more firmly proclaimed his firm opposition.

The extreme tension continued. However, the U.S. imperialist aggressors retreated once again. In the face of the leader's resolute counterblow, their courage, with which they caused sensation to the world by saying that they trust a large task force and that they were on alert status disappeared, and they had to withdraw without publicity their aggressive armed forces from the Korean seas. Thus, this incident ended with humiliation and shame for the U.S. imperialists.

The great leader President Kim Il-song has said: U.S. imperialism is steadily declining and dying like all kinds of imperialism on the earth. The U.S. imperialists' increasing aggressive maneuvers do not show their strength, but rather, their vulnerability. The more fiercely the U.S. imperialists act, the more they suffer setbacks.

This remark of the leader, full of conviction, gave faith in victory not only to the Korean people but also to the world's people who joined the anti-imperialist struggle, and greatly encouraged them. Thus, the great leader President Kim Il-song crushed the U.S. imperialists' aggressive maneuvers and war rackets, defending the dignity and security of the masses and the valuable peace on the Korean peninsula and infusing a new vitality to the front of the world's anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle.

Here is an impressive story about a desperate attempt of the U.S. imperialists, who fell into a difficult position during the Pueblo and the spy plane incidents, to extricate themselves from such a position.

A U.S. expert on Asian affairs exposed it in his article "Kim Il-song, the Leader of the 1970's -- His First Part of Life For Revolution and Founding of the Country": The U.S. imperialist leaders, who were at a loss in the face of President Kim Il-song's outstanding strategy, depended on the Rand Corporation, their agency of information analysis boasting of its accurate analytical skills, for their hope. This is the world's largest organization of information analysis, which spends \$22 million annually, and is equipped with 150 men with doctorate degrees and 20 computers. The U.S. imperialist leaders made a desperate effort to discover President Kim Il-song's strategic plan, gathering the information from all sources.

The writer wrote on the result of this: Despite the U.S. efforts to mobilize all its information networks and take an emergency step, the Rand Corporation's computers failed to discover the plan of President Kim Il-song, the leader of the North. Although the head of the Rand Corporation fretted and ran wild fiercely, the result showed a situation in which the United States, which is said to be one of the largest countries in the world, was at the command of a small country in Asia, helplessly bowing to the latter.

Despite the bitter lesson they must have learned from the Pueblo incident, the foolish U.S. imperialist leaders again relied on the electronic analyzer when they were at the command of the small country again during the EC-121 spy plane incident. The result, however, was the same. It was a futile attempt for the U.S. imperialists who were frantic in piratic aggression and war fever to dare to detect President Kim Il-song's strategy of unequalled excellence. The wolf can be fierce but cannot think with reason. The fact that the U.S. imperialists depended on the computer as an only means to find an outlet was not only a ridiculous farce, staged before the world's people, of those who were on the decline, but also a clear example of declining process of the brains of the imperialists.

This miserable plight of the U.S. imperialists is becoming the object of greater and greater ridicule today as it is also becoming the plight of their stooges. Ron Nol of Cambodia, who once served as a faithful stooge for the U.S. rascals in Southeast Asia, was at a loss when the day of his fall came near, and resorted to a fortune teller rather than his own reasoning. This was a way of thinking remarkably similar to that of his master. If there were any differences, it was that the U.S. imperialists relied on the modern computer but their stooge relied on the superstitious fortune telling. There is no difference in essence. One relied on a machine made of metal and the other relied on an unreliable fortune teller.

Thus, the U.S. imperialists employed every means to provoke a new war on the Korean peninsula and to bring the masses in the North to submission. However, they suffered a humiliating defeat both in the Pueblo and EC-121 spy plane incidents. The leader decisively beat the U.S. imperialists in both incidents and firmly defended the endangered security of the fatherland and world peace. He also demonstrated the means to deal with the imperialists who are frenziedly engaged in aggression and war rackets, especially the U.S. imperialists, eloquently showing that peace is not obtainable by begging, but should be won by struggle, and that it can be won. This was the leader's great benevolence given to the mankind.

WRAP-UP ON KIM YOM-NAM VISIT TO REPUBLIC OF CUBA

SK201657 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Havana June 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, visited Cuba from June 13 to 18.

During his stay in Cuba, Kim Yong-nam met separately Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Rodriguez, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice-president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, and Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of external relations of the party Central Committee.

Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam had talks with Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba and education minister, on June 14 and with Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs, on June 15 and 17.

Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and his party were entertained to a dinner by the Cuban foreign minister on June 17 and to a luncheon by the secretary of external relations of the party Central Committee on June 18.

On June 14, Kim Yong-nam and his party were invited to a banquet arranged by the vice-president of the Council of Ministers and education minister.

They attended a friendship meeting co-sponsored by the Cuban Association for Friendship Among the People [word indistinct] Cuban committee for supporting Korea's reunification and visited the biological institute and Matanzas Province.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES PERUVIAN DELEGATION

SK172326 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2319 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received today Luis Negreiros Criado, member of the Political Commission of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, and his party on a visit to our country.

Present there were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Luis Negreiros Criado conveyed greetings of Alan Garcia Perez who was elected president of Peru with the trust and support of the Peruvian people to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. He arranged a luncheon for them.

ROMANIAN REPORTAGE ON NICU CEAUSESCU VISIT

Meeting With Hwang Chang-yop

AU181858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang AGERPRES 18/6/1985 -- Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Central Committee of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], now heading a UCY-UCSAR [Union Communist Students' Association of Romania] delegation on a swap-of-experience visit of the DPR of Korea, met Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On the occasion the sides highlighted the continuously ascending course of the relationships of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian youth and the Korean one, between the UCY and the Socialist Working Youth's Union, an expression of the traditional ties established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers Party of Korea, between the leaders of the two countries, parties and peoples.

The sides highlighted the activity carried out by the youth of Romania and of the DPR of Korea for the implementation of the targets of economic and social development set by the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers Party of Korea. The sides pointed out the importance of marking in the national and international planes the international youth year 'Participation, Development, Peace' for the promotion of solutions to the problems confronting the young generation at present. [sentence as received]

The Romanian delegation met youth and cadres of the Socialist Working Youth's Union at economic, social and cultural units in Pyongyang and Nampo.

Recieved by Kim Il-song

AU201858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang (AGERPRES) 20/6/1985 -- Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], now visiting the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea as guest of the Union of Socialist Worker Youth of that country, was received by president Kim Il-song.

Messages of salute were exchanged on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kim Il-song. Kim Il-song expressed the Korean people's gratitude for the active support and solidarity shown by the Romanian people with their right struggle for the attainment of the Korean nation's vital aspiration -- the homeland's peaceful and independent reunification.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the good relations of friendship between the Romanian and Korean parties, countries and peoples, between the youth organizations in the two countries which relied on the understandings reached between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song.

The interview was attended by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Yi Yong-su, chairman of the CC of the Union of Socialist Worker Youth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nicu Ceausescu met and had talks with Yi Yong-su, with whom he approached questions related to the further development of the links of friendship and collaboration between the youth organizations of the two countries.

BEIJING-SHANGHAI CHILDREN'S ART TROUPE ARRIVES

SK201649 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA) -- The Beijing-Shanghai children's art troupe of China led by Keyum Bawudun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, arrived in Pyongyang today by train for a visit to Korea.

It was met at Pyongyang railway station by Choe Yong-hae, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and officials concerned and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

LSWYK Hosts Banquet

SK210413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth on the evening of June 20 arranged a banquet at the Ongnyu restaurant in honour of the Beijing-Shanghai children's art troupe of China led by Keyum Bawudun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, on a visit to our country.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWY Central Committee, and Keyum Bawudun made speeches at the banquet.

The attendants of the banquet wished good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim il-song, good health and a long life to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and good health and a long life to respected General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Chairman Deng Xiaoping and President Li Xiannian. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHENGDU CIRCUS GIVES PREMIERE IN PYONGYANG

SK210413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA) -- The visiting Chengdu circus of China gave its premiere on June 20 at the Pyongyang acrobatic theatre.

The performance was watched by Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts Choe Yong-hwa, officials concerned, working people and artists in the city. Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang also appreciated the performance.

The Chengdu circus consisting of noted acrobats and young versatile acrobats has come to our country with a program of colorful numbers which have been developed and enriched from the long acrobatic skill of the Chinese people in conformity with today's pulsating reality and people's aesthetic sentiments.

The Chinese acrobats performed various numbers showing diverse skill with a strong national flavor using bowls, jars, bicycles, etc.

The acrobats were acclaimed by the spectators for their excellent skill and artistic performance. At the end of the performance a basket of flowers was presented to the Chinese acrobats.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR HOSTS FILM SHOW, PARTY

SK200451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 18 (KCNA) -- Kwon Hui-Kyong, Korean ambassador to the Soviet Union, arranged a film show and cocktail party at his embassy on June 18 on the occasion of the first anniversary of the visit of the great leader President Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries at the head of a party and state delegation.

Invited there were ambassadors, charges d'affaires ad interim, commercial representatives, military attaches and secretaries of embassies of European socialist countries in Moscow.

The attendants saw the Korean documentary film "The Visit to the Soviet Union by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Head of a Party and State Delegation". The film show was followed by a cocktail party.

They toasted the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of the party and state leaders of the European socialist countries.

JOURNALISTS UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

SK191525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Choe Kwan-hong, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, left Pyongyang on June 19 by air for a visit to the Soviet Union.

It was seen off at the airport by Han Chong-sop, deputy director general of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

CORRECTION TO STATEMENT ON U.S.-JAPAN EXERCISE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Statements Warn Against U.S.-Japan Exercise" and subheaded "KCNA Statement" published in the 17 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page D 3, first paragraph, line two:

... ignoring the reality that the opening of North-South parliamentary talks, aimed at achieving rapprochement and relaxation, is on the agenda, reflecting the aspirations... (rewording)

TEXT OF SOUTH'S PROPOSALS AT N-S ECONOMIC TALKS

SK210524 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 85 p 3

[Text of South's proposal at 20 June North-South economic talks in Panmunjom]

[Text] 1. The two sides shall take all necessary and appropriate supporting steps to effectively implement and expand commodity trade and economic cooperation between the contracting parties.

2. The two sides shall designate for each commodity and project, appropriate trade organizations, corporations, associations, or other authorities to participate in commodity trade and economic cooperation projects.

3. Trade between the two sides shall be implemented according to the following guidelines except in cases where the contracting parties agree on a different procedure.

a. The contracting parties shall start trade with the commodities specified below and will expand commodities of trade by mutual consent.

(1) Commodities to be sold by the South: Iron products, textiles, salt, tangerines, and such South Sea marine products as green seaweed, brown seaweed, oysters, and anchovies.

(2) Commodities to be sold by the North: Anthracite coal, iron ore, magnesia clinker, pollack, and corn.

b. The amount and volume of trade shall be decided through consultations of the designated parties concerned, considering the supply and demand of the commodity.

c. The price of the commodity shall be decided by the designated parties concerned, considering international market prices.

d. The contracting parties shall conduct trade by means of back-to-back letters of credit issued by third country banks. However, in cases where the amount and value of commodities to be traded is the same, the contracting parties may conduct trade by means of barter without exchanging letters of credit or notes.

e. A third country bank, to be agreed upon by the contracting parties, shall settle the accounts for the letters of credit.

f. The currencies for settlement shall be the British pound sterling and the Swiss franc.

g. The contracting parties shall not impose customs duties or similar taxes, which they impose on imports from other countries, on the commodities they purchase from the other contracting party.

h. As for customs procedures, inspections, dispute settlement, etc, in connection with commodity trade between the contracting parties, the contracting parties shall apply the same regulations which they use for normal foreign trade.

4. The two sides shall reconnect the Kyong-ui Railway to facilitate transport of commodities for the commodity trade and economic cooperation.

5. The mode of transportation for commodities shall be determined through consultations of the designated parties, considering the character, weight, freight, etc., of the commodities to be traded. In case of transport by sea, however, the contracting parties shall ensure that expediency of priority is provided for the entry, mooring, stevedorage, and sailing of the vessels transporting the commodities to be traded.

6. The two sides shall implement joint economic projects to promote the common prosperity of the residents of the two sides. The contracting parties shall start joint economic projects in the areas specified below and expand projects into other areas by mutual consent.

A. The establishment of Joint Fishing Areas.

B. The joint development of underground resources.

7. The scale, method, conditions, timing, etc., for the implementation of the joint projects shall be determined through consultations of the designated parties of the economic cooperation projects.

8. The two sides may, if agreed upon, extend exemption or reduction of income taxes, corporate taxes, property taxes, customs duties, and other taxes for the designated parties concerned of the other contracting party when the designated parties concerned are operating in their territories.

9. The two sides shall open the ports of Inchon and Pohang in the South, and Nampo and Wonsan in the North in order to facilitate marine transport for commodity trade and joint economic projects. In addition, as trade and economic cooperation continue to expand, other ports may be opened as agreed upon.

10. The two sides shall establish the communication facilities necessary for trade and joint economic projects, and these facilities may be expanded as agreed upon.

11. The two sides shall permit the designated parties concerned of the other contracting party to visit their territories or territorial waters in order to conduct advance inspections for commodity trade, feasibility studies for joint projects, and related activities.

12. The two sides shall guarantee the visits and safety of the persons concerned with trade and economic cooperation of the other contracting party and assist them as much as possible with transportation, communications, lodging, board, and medical care, etc.

13. The two sides shall take prompt and effective relief steps for physical injuries incurred by the persons concerned of the other contracting party and notify the other contracting party without delay of the details of the situation.

14. The two sides shall, within 30 days after the signing of this agreement, establish and operate the North-South Joint Economic Cooperation Committee (henceforth referred to as "Joint Committee"), chaired by representatives at the deputy prime minister level appointed by each contracting party. The Joint Committee shall meet in order to fulfill this agreement, to discuss and determine the methods to develop commodity trade and joint economic projects, and to ensure the implementation of all decisions.

15. The Joint Committee shall be organized as follows:

A. The Joint Committee shall consist of seven members from each contracting party: One chairman at the deputy prime minister level; one vice chairman at the ministerial level; and five other members at the ministerial or vice ministerial level appointed by the government or economic circles.

B. To support the Joint Committee, the contracting parties shall establish two subcommittees under the Joint Committee: The subcommittee for commodity trade and the subcommittee for economic cooperation. The contracting parties may, however, set up other ad hoc subcommittees by mutual consent for the smooth operation of the Joint Committee and subcommittees.

C. The subcommittees shall consist of five members from each contracting party: One chairman appointed by the respective chairmen of the Joint Committee from the Joint Committee members; and four other members at the director general level.

D. The contracting parties shall establish the Joint Secretariat under the Joint Committee so that it can be charged with working level affairs. The secretaries general shall each be appointed by the chairmen of the Joint Committee from among the members of the Joint Committee. The Secretariat shall have whatever number of clerks is mutually agreed upon as necessary. The Secretariat shall be located in Panmunjom.

16. The Joint Committee shall carry out the following functions:

A. Faithfully implement the agreement on the commodity trade and economic cooperation projects between the North and the South.

B. Discuss and decide ways to expand and develop commodity trade and economic cooperation projects, ensure their implementation, and sign the necessary contracts.

C. Discuss and coordinate the problems arising in implementing the agreement on the commodity trade and economic cooperation projects between the North and the South.

D. Take necessary administrative steps to ensure the safe transport of the traded commodities and the free visits of the persons concerned in carrying out the commodity trade and economic cooperation projects between the North and the South.

E. Promote and encourage mutual visits of persons, the holding of trade fairs and exhibitions, the exchange of materials, etc., in connection with the commodity trade and economic cooperation projects between the North and the South.

F. Discuss and decide other matters necessary to promote commodity trade and economic cooperation projects between the North and the South.

17. The subcommittees shall:

a. Discuss and decide upon concrete methods for putting into practice the points agreed upon or authorized by the Joint Committee, and ensure their implementation.

b. Map out draft agreements needed for the concrete realization of trade in materials and economic cooperation, and submit them to the Joint Committee.

c. Discuss and solve matters arising in the fields concerned, and, when necessary, raise them at the Joint Committee.

18. The Joint Secretariat shall:

a. Render administrative assistance needed for the convocation of meetings, the preparation of meeting sites and agenda items, the proceeding of meetings, and the recording of minutes in order to ensure the smooth operation of the Joint Committee and the subcommittees.

B. Establish and operate a joint house to exchange samples, data, and letters with regard to trade in materials and economic cooperation.

C. Carry out other liaison work concerning the transportation of traded materials and visits by personnel between the two sides, and render administrative assistance in this regard.

19. The Joint Committee and the subcommittees shall be operated in the following ways:

A. The Meetings of the Joint Committee and the subcommittees shall be held in Panmunjom and may be held in Seoul and Pyongyang in accordance with an agreement between the two sides.

B. The Joint Committee shall, in principle, be called into a regular session every quarter, and the subcommittees may be called into session at any time in accordance with an agreement between the two sides.

C. The sessions of the Joint Committee and the subcommittees shall, in principle, be closed-door meetings, and may be open to the public when necessary, in accordance with an agreement between the two sides.

D. Those concerned with trade, those concerned with the work of economic cooperation, the chief secretaries, and secretaries may be allowed to attend the sessions of the Joint Committee and the standing committees.

E. Other points concerning the operation of the Joint Committee shall be decided upon after separate discussion.

20. The Joint Secretariat shall be established in the following ways:

A. The Joint Secretariat shall be established within 30 days after the signing of this agreement.

B. The Joint Secretariat shall temporarily use Freedom House and Panmungak respectively until the construction of the Joint Secretariat building in Panmunjom is completed.

C. Costs for the construction of the Joint Secretariat building and its operations shall be shared on an equal basis.

21. This agreement may be amended and supplemented by agreement between the two sides.

22. This agreement shall be valid for a period of 5 years from the date of its entering into force. Upon the expiration of the said period, its validity shall be automatically extended for a further period of 5 years, unless either of the contracting parties declares in writing its intention to terminate this agreement 1 year prior to its expiration.

23. This agreement shall enter into force on the date it is signed and the authentic texts are exchanged.

ROK ACCEPTS NORTH PROPOSAL TO CONTINUE DIALOGUE

SK210123 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 85 p 4

[By Staff Reporter Choe Nam-hyon]

[Text] Despite the progress made at the South and North Korean economic talks yesterday, Seoul and Pyongyang have a long way to go before the conference produces any tangible results. They agreed to adopt an accord on inter-Korea trade, economic cooperation and the establishment of a joint committee, chaired by deputy prime ministerial-level officials, but no one knows what the North Korean delegates will come up with at the next meeting, scheduled for Sept. 18.

An expert in North Korean affairs said that South Korea agreed to accommodate the North Korean proposal for the establishment of a joint committee in order to continue dialogue.

Departing from the previously agreed-on agenda of inter-Korea trade and economic cooperation, North Korea put forward a new proposal to set up a joint committee when the second meeting was held at the truce village of Panmunjom May 17. The talks stalled as North Korea insisted only on the discussion of its proposal for a joint committee, ignoring what the two sides came close to agreeing on when they met first in November last year.

At the November meeting, both sides proposed to initiate the barter trade of such items as steel products, reopen the Seoul-Sinuiju railway and open joint fishing grounds for inter-Korea trade and economic cooperation.

An official involved in the inter-Korea economic talks said South Korea agreed yesterday to accept the North Korean proposal for a joint committee in exchange for the previous joint proposal for inter-Korea trade and economic cooperation.

It appeared that North Korea did not expect South Korea to accept its offer to set up a deputy prime ministerial-level joint committee. Most of questions North Korean reporters asked South Korean journalists centered on whether or not Seoul was ready to accept Pyongyang's proposal. The South Korean move seemed to have been designed not to give North Korea any reason to walk out of the conference room. A North Korean affairs expert said if Seoul had not accepted Pyongyang's call for the establishment of a joint committee, Pyongyang would have exploited the stalled inter-Korea economic talks for propaganda purposes.

Yesterday's talks proceeded rather smoothly, partly because they were not open to the press. Both South and North Korean delegates must have been able to exchange frank opinions.

Barring an unexpected proposal from the North Korean side, the Sept. 18 talks will be devoted to narrowing the differences on the proposed joint committee.

When North Korea put forward the proposal for a deputy prime ministerial-level committee, it offered to have seven subcommittees on resources development, industrial technology, agriculture, fisheries, commodity trade, transportation and communications and financing. But the Seoul-envisaged committee calls for two subcommittees on trade and economic cooperation.

South and North Korea differ on the number of committee members. The South calls for seven members from each side, including the chairman and the vice chairman, against North Korea's nine.

An expert in inter-Korea relations said these and other differences are minor ones which can be easily solved if the two sides are determined to initiate trade and economic cooperation across the Military Demarcation Line dividing the Korean peninsula into two halves for the past 40 years. But he cautioned that it is too early to have high expectations, adding that there are so many factors that could affect the inter-Korea economic talks.

He recalled that North Korea called off indefinitely the second session of the inter-Korea talks, originally scheduled for Dec. 5 last year, in the wake of a Soviet citizen's defection to the South through Panmunjom Nov. 23.

The economic talks will be also influenced by the outcome of a preliminary contact for inter-Korea parliamentary talks, scheduled for next month, and the exchange of home visitors and folk artists in August.

PAPER CALLS FOR PROGRESS IN N-S ECONOMIC TALKS

SK210127 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Inter-Korea Economic Talks"]

[Text] South and North Korea have shown their respective stands on the projected economic exchanges between both parts of the divided country, while holding the third round of their economic talks at the truce village of Panmunjom yesterday.

It was particularly notable that the Seoul side this time made a forward-looking overture by absorbing Pyongyang's offer proposed at the previous second meeting to establish a South-North economic cooperation committee, co-chaired by the deputy premier-level officials from each side.

Together with its earlier proposal for immediate exchange of goods and promotion of economic cooperation between the two halves of Korea, the Seoul delegation at the latest economic talks forwarded to its Pyongyang counterpart a detailed draft accord on setting up such a high-level panel for bilateral economic cooperation.

The South Korean overture as such is considered as part of its positive and flexible position to realize the promotion of South-North economic relations by exerting sincere and painstaking efforts.

In the second round of economic talks, the Pyongyang side had shown no immediate interest in the exchange of commodities between the South and North, reversing its previous attitude and abruptly suggesting that a deputy premier-level body be organized to deal with inter-Korea economic issues.

At the initial rounds of South-North economic talks, both sides were able to make a common approach to the selection of commodity items to be traded, while seeking to designate harbors for prospective commodity trade, for example.

As has been repeatedly stressed the projected economic exchange is considered one of the most feasible sectors in the course of easing the tense South-North confrontation and resolving inter-Korean issues.

Even this particular venture, also designed to accumulate a sense of trust with each other between the long-severed halves of the fatherland, may have to undergo many ups and downs, as was seen in other channels of the South-North dialogue.

In this context, it is hoped that the South and North will be able to make tangible progress, with the comprehensive proposal just made by Seoul, in the future economic talks.

NORTH'S DISPATCH OF TROOPS TO ANGOLA REPORTED

SK201216 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 June 85 p 2

[Report by correspondent Pak Sun-chae from Hong Kong]

[Text] THE HONG KONG TIMES reported on 20 June that North Korea has dispatched 8,000 troops to Angola, in Africa, to support the Marxist regime there. This daily reported that North Korea now stations a total of 8,000 troops in Angola. It first dispatched 600 troops in 1983, and subsequently sent 3,000 in 1984. The paper added that these North Korean troops are helping with the training of commando units, espionage activities, security operations, and other activities.

KOREA HERALD ON ANNIVERSARY OF ROK-JAPAN TIES

SK210135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "20 Years of Korea-Japan Ties"]

[Text] Two decades have passed since Korea and Japan normalized their diplomatic relations. Because of the latter's colonial rule of Korea earlier this century, normalization of relations with Tokyo, signed 20 years ago tomorrow, faced formidable opposition in Korea.

For Seoul the rapprochement was largely the product of its efforts to adjust to post-World War II developments in the international political theater. But Koreans' opposition to restoring ties with Japan was understandable even if it was more emotional than rational.

Relations between Korea and Japan thus are very subtle. The two neighbors' geographical proximity has often contributed to straining relations rather than improving them.

Since the Seoul-Tokyo rapprochement Korea has achieved remarkable growth while Japan has become an economic giant second only to the United States. Thus it is heartening to see both Seoul and Tokyo promoting the creation of a Pacific-basin zone of prosperity. Both countries may have entered a new phase of genuine partnership -- as was symbolically accentuated during President Chon Tu-hwan's historic visit to Tokyo last year.

Cooperation between Korea and Japan is necessary in order to achieve common goals, especially given the geopolitical importance of both nations. Meanwhile, Japan, on the basis of its phenomenal economic potential, seeks to extend its political influence in world society.

Many observers suspect that Tokyo intends to increase its leverage on the Korean peninsula in hopes of affecting events in a wider regional political theater. They point to Japan's hasty approaches to North Korea as indicating such intentions.

Our concern is that such efforts will hinder attempts to stabilize the situation on the peninsula. Such a move by Japan would indicate that Japan seeks influence at the expense of its neighbors' interests.

Japan's international political sensibility has not yet reached the level matching its economic growth. For the country to assume a proper role, Japanese should behave in accordance with its economic stature. They should try to rectify Japan's lopsided trade surplus with Korea, improve the fingerprinting system for aliens residing in Japan, and transfer up-to-date technologies to Korea.

Should all these necessities be fulfilled, the Korean people's perception of Japan would improve considerably -- a prerequisite to promoting truly amicable relations. We look to the third decade of restored Seoul-Tokyo relations for realizing an era of partnership in a greater, genuine sense.

19 STUDENT LEADERS INDICTED OVER USIS SEIZURE

SK211034 Seoul YONHAP in English 1016 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul district public prosecutors office Friday indicted nineteen students who led the seizure of the U.S. Information Service library here last month on charge of violence and obstructing official duties but suspended prosecution on six other students.

The indicted students included Ham Un-kyong, president of the Seoul National University branch of a student activist organization called Sammintu dedicated to the struggle for nation, the masses and democracy. Ham was charged with violation of the National Security law.

The USIS case was part of an anti-government political struggle led by left-leaning student leaders in an attempt to damage the legitimacy of the present government and to alienate Seoul from Washington by distorting and publicizing the Kwangju incident at home and abroad, and thus to bring down the government, the prosecutors office said. The office also said that the students leaders had aided the North Korean regime by acting in concert with North Korea's reunification policy calling for anti-American and anti-dictatorial struggles.

A total of 73 students from five Seoul universities seized the U.S. facility in downtown Seoul from May 23 through 26 demanding a U.S. apology for the alleged U.S. role in the Kwangju incident. On May 28, police placed 25 of the 73 USIS protesters under formal arrest for their alleged leading role in the occupation of the library.

KIM TAE-CHUNG RECALLS 2-YEAR STAY IN U.S.

SK210521 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 85 p 5

["Gist" of article] by Kim Tae-chung carried by July edition of the monthly magazine SINGONGA published by TONG-A ILBO entitled "Recollection of 2-Year Stay in the United States"]

[Excerpts] On the evening of 23 December 1982, I departed Korea on a Northwest Orient airplane after coming out of the rear gate at the Kimpo Airport where the lights were out. When I arrived at National Airport in Washington, I was greeted by some 1,000 Korean residents in the United States, including Mun Tong-hwan and Han Wan-sang, as well as people from various strata including assistants to Senator Kennedy.

It was 5 July 1980, about 50 days after I was arrested on the evening of 17 May 1980, when I became aware of the Kwangju incident.

Knowing about the Kwangju incident through a newspaper report which an influential high-ranking person showed to me, I almost fainted and a doctor had to give me an injection. I stayed up all night praying. I was determined to die as I thought my death would serve as a seed beneficial to the nation in later days and as an honorable act for my family.

For the time being, after I arrived in the United States, I participated in various welcoming gatherings arranged by human rights organizations, churches, and the Congress. One of the most impressive meetings was the welcoming reception hosted by Senator Kennedy on 12 February 1983 in his office in the U.S. Senate. The contents of the address I delivered there were recorded in the U.S. Senate records. In this address, I made it clear that I had no hatred or revengeful thought against the incumbent government. I also clearly pointed out that if the incumbent government paid genuine attention to recovering democracy, I was ready to talk and even to cooperate. I also carried out activities aimed at the Reagan government while in the United States. Wherever I had an opportunity, I stressed that Reagan's quiet diplomacy is good but an open diplomacy should also be pursued for such basic principles as democracy, freedom of press, and human rights.

In addition to the warm hospitality I received there, I received a human rights prize from the human rights committee of Korean residents in North America and honorary citizenship from the City of Nashville.

When I first came to the United States, I noted that the whirlwind of the "theory on priority of reunification" sprang up among the society of the Korean residents there. I still take pride in my contribution to calming down such a dangerous whirlwind. I always stressed to the Korean residents that "I am absolutely not in on side of the North, nor am I in the middle between the North and the South. I am a man of the Republic of Korea without question. Reunification should be achieved by the 40 million people in South and the 20 million in North, not by the Korean residents in the United States and North Korea."

In the summer of 1980 when I was in the United States, Mr Kim Yong-sam began a hunger strike. Upon hearing this report, I stood together with my wife in the van of the demonstration in Washington supporting Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike. Public opinion in the United States viewed Kim Yong-sam and myself as rivals and was amazed to see such a scene. I began corresponding with Kim Yong-sam again from that time and am maintaining cooperative relations with him. I established a research institute on the issue of human rights in Korea in the United States in June 1983 and consolidated my own and our views on democracy and human rights. We made efforts to inform the various circles in the United States of our views.

An important point I realized in the United States was that there is democracy within the United States but none toward the outside. I feel this is a tragedy of the United States today and a pain and a tragedy for its allies which cannot but maintain relations with the United States. However, I would like to point out that there are many moves to correct such an erroneous policy of the United States.

CHON URGES PREPARATIONS FOR IBRD, IMF MEETINGS

SK210153 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Thursday that concerned ministries should prepare perfectly for the upcoming joint conference of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to be held here in October.

The chief executive instructed cabinet members to make every possible effort to ensure the success of the international meeting, through close cooperation and by gaining the full support of the people.

Chon gave the directives Thursday afternoon after he was briefed in his residence about the government's preparations for the international meeting. The president referred to the meeting as the "banking olympics" and said that Korea should make use of the meeting to keep the participants informed on Korea's efforts to develop its economy, despite difficulties both at home and abroad. Foreign participants at the meeting should be given safe tours of industrial facilities and sightseeing spots during their stay, Chon said.

In the briefing, Chon received information from Kim Man-che, finance minister; Chung Sok-mo, home affairs minister; Son Su-ik, transportation minister; Yi Won-hong, culture and information minister; and Yun Po-hyon, mayor of Seoul.

ROK TO DEVELOP AVIATION INDUSTRY TECHNOLOGY

SK210319 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea plans to develop its aviation industry into a technologically strategic establishment. The government organized an ad hoc committee to bolster the technology-intensive aviation industry, an Economic Planning Board official said Friday.

The aviation industry development project will pave the way for the development of Korea's machinery and high-tech industries, the official said. The special committee, which will fall under the managerial wing of the deputy premier and economic planning minister, will have two subsidiary organizations -- a working-level promotion committee and an operational task force. Comprising the operational task force will be 12 experts from related ministries and technology research and development institutes, including the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, and the Korea Development Institute. The task force has already begun work on a long-term aviation industry development plan.

The aviation industry development committee will adopt a final plan by the end of September, following deliberations with the working-level promotion committee.

Korea has already accumulated a considerable amount of aviation technology and will soon be able to mass produce aircraft parts. The task force will draft a long-term plan for the enhancement of financial and tax benefits to firms that manufacture aircraft parts, the official said.

In the initial stage, the government will require foreign aircraft manufacturers to buy aircraft parts from Korea, if Korea is to buy their planes. This step is necessary to ensure the sale of Korean-made aircraft parts and to improve the localization rate of aircraft parts, the official explained. Under a long-term plan, Korean-made aircraft will make their debut in the early 1990s.

Three Korean firms now manufacture aircraft parts; Samsung Precision builds engines, Daewoo Heavy Industry makes plane bodies and Korea Air (KAL) produces helicopters and parts. The global aviation industry creates very high added value -- at 51 percent of total production cost and the world market for non-military aircraft is 40 billion U.S. dollars annually.

KPRAF ANNIVERSARY MEETING HELD IN PHNOM PENH

BK190543 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] This morning at 0800 at the Basak festival hall, the KUFNCD National Council, in cooperation with the Defense Ministry, organized a solemn meeting to mark the 34th founding anniversary of the KPRAF and the traditional Army-People Solidarity Day.

Honoring the meeting on this solemn occasion were, among others, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister; Comrade Khang Sarin, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and interior minister; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and Comrade Soy Keo, member of the party Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and KPRAF chief of staff.

Also honoring the occasion with their presence were a delegation from the Lao Army's General Political Department and comrade ministers, deputy ministers, assistants, directors general, deputy directors general, cadres, and personnel from central ministries and services, the police and Armed Forces, the clergy, and a multitude of ethnic minorities. The comrades ambassadors, representatives, and military attaches from various friendly countries accredited to the PRK were also present.

After the audience had heard and paid respect to the national anthem and combatants who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the revolution and socialism, Comrade Bou Thang gave a speech pointing out that 34 years ago on 19 June 1951, under the leadership of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party -- born from the Indochinese Communist Party -- and through the militant solidarity and close cooperation based on the spirit of proletarian internationalism with the fraternal armies and peoples of Vietnam and Laos, and in combination with the trying struggle against French colonialism, the KPRAF -- formerly the Issarak Army -- were born.

The comrade went on to say that over the past few years, under the correct leadership of the party and through the temperance of the people's revolution, the KPRAF have gradually shown their working class character as the people's army -- born from the people and for the people. They have scored successive great victories for the nation and the fatherland. Comrade Bou Thang also expressed profound gratitude to the KPRP and the entire people for providing assistance and support and making all kinds of sacrifices to take care of the Army, which is their offspring, and for being resolute and cooperative in fighting the enemies to defend and build the fatherland.

Following Comrade Chan Ven's reading of a decree of the Council of State conferring awards on outstanding individuals, Comrade Chea Sim, Comrade Bou Thang, and Comrade Khang Sarin presented decorations to heroes of the KPRAF who have performed outstandingly in carrying out tasks for the party and the people.

This ceremony took place in an atmosphere of happiness and extreme cordiality after representatives of outstanding individuals pledged to carry on the duty to increase their resolute will to defend the revolution and the people and to hold aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism with the armies and peoples of Vietnam and Laos, which is the determining factor for success of the Cambodian revolution.

Bou Thang Address

BK191451 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1225 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 19 -- The 34th anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea (PRAK) and also the day of the people's solidarity with the army were marked at a big meeting in Phnom Penh Wednesday [19 June] morning.

Among others on the presidium of the meeting were Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly; Bou Thang, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice premier and minister of national defence; Chea Soth, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice premier and minister of planning; Khang Sarin, Secretariat member of the party Central Committee and minister of interior; Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly and president of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions.

The head of a visiting Lao military delegation, Vice Defence Minister Siphon Phalikhan, military attache of the Vietnamese Embassy to Kampuchea Vu Nha and Vietnamese officers and experts on their internationalist mission in Kampuchea and members of the diplomatic corps were also present at the ceremony.

In a keynote speech at the meeting, Minister Bou Thang said that thanks to the alliance on [as received] the militant solidarity, the close cooperation based on proletarian internationalism with the armies and the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, especially the immense support of the Kampuchean people, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea, the then Issarak Army, incessantly developed and won splendid successes in the struggle against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism, thus culminating in the glorious historical victory of the total liberation of the country on April 17, 1975.

He further denounced the treason of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, who had practiced genocide in Kampuchea in service of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists.

In the face of the danger, Bou Thang said, by late 1978, under the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea, the first units of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea came into life. Thanks to the timely support of the Army and people of Vietnam, our PRAK closely united with the entire people, overthrew the traitorous, genocidal Maoist regime, and entirely liberated the land of Angkor on January 7, 1979.

After praising resounding exploits won by the PRAK in the 1984-85 dry season, Bou Thang said: "Over the past six years, under the leadership of the party, our Armed Forces, forging themselves through the revolutionary mass movement, have gradually manifested the class character of a revolutionary army. The strength of our Army is drawn from the eternal strength of the Kampuchean working people who are masters of their land and destiny under the leadership of our party. This also represents the strength of the strategic alliance and solidarity among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea and the strength of the assistance and support of the fraternal countries, first of all the army and people of the Soviet Union."

After expressing profound gratitude to the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, and to the entire people and combatants, especially families of the fallen combatants, the wounded and invalid soldiers, for their noble contributions to the cause of national liberation, defence and construction, Bou Thang said:

"On behalf of the Army and the entire people of Kampuchea we would like to express our profound gratitude to the party, the fraternal Army of Vietnam who have always struggled shoulder to shoulder with the Army and people of Kampuchea, and are now continuing to assist our Armed Forces and our people in defending the right to life of the Kampuchean people and the national independence and territorial integrity of our homeland."

Bou Thang asked the audience to observe a minute of silence to the memories of the combatants of the Vietnam Volunteer Army who have sacrificed courageously their lives in fulfilling their proletarian internationalist tasks in Kampuchea.

"Taking this solemn function and on behalf of the Army and people of Kampuchea, we express our profound thanks to the parties, the armies and the peoples of Laos, the Soviet Union and all other fraternal countries for their tremendous, precious support full of proletarian internationalism to the Kampuchean people.

"Also on this occasion, I would like to extend my warm congratulations to the cadres, combatants of the regular and regional army and the militia force who have dynamically fought and are fighting in close coordination with the Vietnam Volunteer Army and with the entire people in the elimination of the reactionary Khmers."

On the situation in the world in general and Southeast Asia in particular Minister Bou Thang said:

"The current situation in the world is very tense and complicated due to the bellicose policy of the U.S. imperialists who are intensifying the arms race against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the movement of national liberation and the movement of peace in the world. The Kampuchean people and the progressive peoples in the world energetically condemn U.S. imperialism and other forces of international reaction. We strongly support the appeal made May 9 by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union addressing all nations, parliaments and governments of different countries on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over the German fascists and the Japanese militarists.

"We support all peace initiatives of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We support the decision taken by the country members of the Warsaw Treaty on the prolongation of this treaty for 20 years more and on the intensification of the struggle for peace, disarmament, the elimination of the danger of the nuclear war, which constitute just and necessary measures for increasing the force of the socialist community and a contribution to the maintenance of a durable peace in Europe and in the world. The Kampuchean people's solidarity is always with the Nicaraguan, Arab and Palestinian peoples, and the peoples in the Caribbean and Latin America in their struggle for national independence and social progress.

"At present the situation in Southeast Asia, particularly in Indochina, remains tense and complicated because of the hostile policy of the Beijing leadership in collusion with U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces in the ASEAN, in particular in the Thai ruling circles, aimed at opposing the three countries of Indochina, above all to the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. All the reactionary forces are nurturing the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and other reactionary Khmers by giving them Thai territory as sanctuaries.

"Coping with this tense situation, the three Indochinese countries have demonstrated many a time their just position and their desire to live in peace with their neighbouring countries.

"But instead of answering to our good will, the reactionary forces have sought by all means to undermine the three countries in Indochina. The Kampuchean people and the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos always aspire to live in peace to build their countries. Moreover the Kampuchean people are determined to struggle hard to defend their independence, territorial integrity of their homeland and their peaceful life. The Kampuchean people strongly condemn the hostile policy of the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and their valets against the three Indochinese countries, particularly the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

"The Kampuchean people energetically condemn the ultra-rightists in the Thai ruling circles who continue to breathe life into the reactionary Khmers and who use all moves, including the forced repatriation into the Kampuchean territory of tens of thousands of "refugees" taken away by them into Thailand with the aim of sabotaging the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

"We strongly condemn the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles who illegally occupied by armed force the three Lao hamlets thus creating a tense situation along the Lao-Thai border."

He further said: "The Kampuchean revolution firmly advances. No reactionary forces can check its advance. The enemies sustained heavy losses. They are kept at bay and lost all self-control. But they are stubbornly seeking all means to oppose our revolution. Facing such a situation, on behalf of the Ministry of National Defence I appeal to all cadres and the entire combatants of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea to develop the tradition of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces and the traditional militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam. The military victory in the last dry season (1984-85) must also be developed and we are determined to carry out with successes all tasks set for the rainy season.

"In the name of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, I call on all revolutionary mass organizations, especially the youth organizations, and the entire Kampuchean people to continue their support to, and actively join in the Revolutionary Armed Forces, in order to defend all Kampuchean revolutionary gains. We are convinced that the Kampuchean revolution will certainly obtain final victory, and the enemy will be completely defeated," concluded Bou Thang.

Chairman Chea Sim and Ministers Bou Thang and Khang Sarin conferred "Fatherland Defence" Order, the title of Hero and Victory Medal on many army units and combatants for their exploits in national defence. Before the meeting, the participants laid wreaths at the Monument for the Dead and the Monument to Vietnamese Internationalist Combatants. They also visited as photo exhibition on the history of the Kampuchean Army's struggle since its foundation, particularly the recent victory in the dry season of 1984-85.

Army Paper Marks Anniversary

BK200338 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Jun 85

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "We Are Proud of Our Army's Current Progress" -- date not given]

[Text] The heroic Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army was founded on 19 June 1951 under the leadership of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, currently the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, in a state of uprising and valiant struggle against the enemies of all stripes for the noble cause of national independence, freedom, and socialism.

Therefore, on 19 June 1985, our KPRAF have joyfully celebrated their 34th anniversary with great pride over the achievements scored in all aspects in the past 6 years, particularly the great, historic victories won at the beginning of the 1985 dry season along the Cambodian-Thai border. All of this indicates the firm and vigorous development of the Cambodian revolution. No reactionary force can reverse the Cambodian revolution.

During the past 6 years, under the correct leadership and training of the KPRP, the KPRAF has grown rapidly both in terms of quantity and quality. Through training, testing, and tempering in actual combat during the 1984-85 dry season, a number of units in the regular forces could fight independently. With the close cooperation with the local people and by fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, these units launched vigorous offensives against the enemies and took full control of all positions belonging to the Cambodian reactionaries along the Cambodian-Thai border, stretching from Koh Kong to Preah Vihear Province. They scored great, brilliant victories in these operations. At present, our Armed Forces are firmly controlling these seized positions.

All our brilliant feats at the beginning of this year clearly attest to the higher and more powerful combat capabilities of our Armed Forces. Because of these feats scored by our Armed Forces, the enemies have become weaker with every passing day. Their morale is very low. They are suffering seriously from wider internal rifts and declining influence in the international arena. They are in a state of very shameful, bitter defeat.

Thanks to this constant growth of our Armed Forces, the PRK and SRV parties and states recently agreed to withdraw another portion of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Cambodia. Our major units have displayed their capabilities in organization and command work and have scored highly in fighting the enemies. Our Armed Forces have gradually gained greater mastery in attacking the enemies both in the dry and rainy seasons. Aside from our regular and regional forces, our militia units have also performed many feats and scored many victories in attacking the enemy elements implanted in their localities, defending communications lines, and ensuring security for the people in localities.

The authorities and people love and trust our militiamen. In addition to combat, our activities in all other fields have also progressed constantly. Building party branches, core groups, and youth unions; political and technical training; and controlling and managing logistics have all been proceeding very well. Both large and small units have been well organized and controlled, thus enabling the entire Army to move toward a condition of good order and firm discipline. Our Armed Forces have correctly observed all the state's regulations, rules, and laws. They have firmly adhered to the good ethics of the Issarak Army -- their predecessor -- and enjoyed the warm affection and trust of the people.

All the feats of our Armed Forces are partially thanks to the wholehearted support and assistance of the people. Solidarity between our Armed Forces and people is as close as that between fish and water. Our people have enthusiastically taken part in the revolutionary movement. They have allowed their husbands and sons to join in the Army ranks. Each year, there are many of these new Army members, thus providing inexhaustible sources of manpower for our Army.

Some people have volunteered to transport food supplies and ammunition to our Army units on the front and have joined in national defense labor, clearing brush and building roads to facilitate the transport of food supplies and ammunition to attack the enemies on the battlefield. Moreover, our people have helped expose the enemy elements implanted among the masses and have successfully carried out the work to persuade misled persons to return to our revolution. This has weakened the enemies and brought constant progress to our revolutionary forces.

All the great victories, particularly those in the 1984-85 dry season -- an unprecedentedly great event in the 6 years since the liberation -- have been made possible mainly by the correct party leadership and the wholehearted support and assistance of the people throughout the country, especially of the Vietnamese party, government, and volunteers.

On the contrary, without the support and assistance of the Vietnamese party, people, and Volunteer Army, particularly the Vietnamese cadres, combatants, and experts who are carrying out their internationalist duties in Cambodia, we would not have scored such great victories. No valuable object can match this assistance, which is so precious. It is the sacrifice of the valuable lives of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army. The Cambodian party, people, and Armed Forces will never forget this assistance. We pledge to follow this outstanding model set by our Vietnamese friends.

Cadres and combatants of our KPRAF welcome the 34th anniversary of their traditional day with great pride over all their victories and with the deep sentiments of solidarity between our Armed Forces and people and between our Armed Forces and the fraternal Vietnamese Volunteer Army. Despite such great victories of our Armed Forces, we will not be too complacent or appeased.

We will always strive to expand our victories. We will pay attention to building our Armed Forces, thus making them strong, developed, and modern, and firmly consolidate cooperation and solidarity with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army in order to improve our combat capabilities, thus being able to fight and win in all combat and firmly defending independence, peace, and socialism in our beautiful fatherland.

LAO MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK181234 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1125 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 18 -- A Lao military delegation arrived in Phnom Penh this afternoon for an official friendship visit.

The delegation is led by Siphon Phalikhan, vice minister of defence and head of General Political Department of the Lao Armed Forces. It was met at Pochentong airport by Meas Kroch, vice minister of defence and head of General Political Department of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea and other Kampuchea officials. Among the well-wishers were Lao Ambassador Thongpen Souklaseng; Phommachak Souththisan, Vu Nha and G. Mariasov, military attaches to the Lao, Vietnamese and Soviet Embassies respectively.

After its arrival the delegation laid a wreath at the monument for the dead in the capital city.

PASASON WELCOMES CAMBODIAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY

BK191402 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Vientiane, June 19 (KPL) -- The daily PASASON in an article today welcomes the 34th founding anniversary of the "Issarak Army of Kampuchea -- predecessor of the present Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army (June 19). Thirty-four years ago, PASASON says, the "Issarak Army" of Kampuchea was founded and assumed the task of liberating the country from foreign domination. Firmly uniting with the Lao People's Liberation Army and the Vietnamese People's Army, the Kampuchean "Issarak" Army had successfully defeated the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, and liberated the country on June 17, 1975.

Regrettably, the paper continues, the Kampuchean people have not been left in peace to reconstruct their homeland after the liberation day. They had to fight against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- Chinese stooges -- who imposed a bloody rule over Kampuchea at that time. The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army, with Vietnam's internationalist help, fought heroically and victoriously and freed the Kampuchean people from the Chinese hirelings' genocidal regime which slaughtered more than three million innocent Kampucheans.

The recent victories won by the KPRP over the Pol Pot and other reactionary groupings have clearly testified to its strength. It has now become a force determining all the victories of the Kampuchean people in their national defence and reconstruction tasks, and contributing to the defence of peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia. The special combative alliance between the Lao and Kampuchean Armies, as well as among the armies of the three Indochinese countries, is of great significance to the defence and development of the three nations. For socialist construction in Indochina, and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, this special alliance among the three armies will further be consolidated, PASASON concludes.

VIENTIANE RALLY HONORS VFF DELEGATION 18 JUNE

BK201122 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Vientiane, June 20 (KPL) -- A mass-rally was organized here on June 18 in honour of a visiting delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front CC led by its president, Huynh Tan Phat, who is also vice-president of the State Council of the SRV. Among those present at the rally were Thitmouan Saochanthala, member of the party CC, member of the standing committee of the People's Supreme Assembly and of the Lao Front for National Construction, Nhiavu Lobaliyao, member of the party CC, president of the Nationality Committee and other officials.

Khamphai Oundala, secretary of the Vientiane party committee, and Huynh Tan Phat delivered speeches to the gathering. They highly evaluated the broadening of the unbreakable special combative alliance between Laos and Vietnam as well as among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in the struggle against the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, for the maintenance of peace, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world.

ARMY SPOKESMAN ON LAO TROOPS IN DISPUTED AREA

BK201005 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 20 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Laos has sent its troops across the border into the disputed three-village border area in Uttaradit Province to carry out subversive activities, a senior Army officer said this morning. Army Spokesman Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut, during a monthly press conference, said that Laotian soldiers continued to instigate Thai villagers there.

"They (Laotians) are continuing the instigation despite the fact that we have already withdrawn all our security forces from the areas," Maj-Gen Narudon said. Laos, he said, had also established a new village confronting the Thai border area in Uttaradit and the adjacent Mae Charim District of Nan.

According to Maj-Gen Narudon, the newly-established village, known as Nuang Mai District, accommodated about a hundred families. The village, he said, was dominated by the Phak Mai (New Party), a new faction of Laotian insurgents whose aim is to carry out insurgency inside Thailand.

During the press briefing, Maj-Gen Narudon revealed that Laotian authorities, in recent weeks, have also mobilised for arms training tribesmen in Oudomsai, Bokeo and Sayaboury.

Maj-Gen Narudon also confirmed that the military would be handing back to Laos a Soviet plane that two Laotian defectors flew here last year. The aging Antonov-2 passenger aircraft will be returned at a ceremony in Udon Thani this June 26, he said.

On other border developments, Maj-Gen Narudon reported that the Vietnamese have recruited several thousand Kampucheans to improve the condition of roads near its border. The move was seen as a preparation to counter any possible offensives by Kampuchean resistance forces during the rainy season.

At the border opposite Surin Province, the Vietnamese were reported to have brought in more weapons to assist its arms operation there. The move is seen as a defence preparation of their bases in O Bok and Chong Phrik from possible attacks by the resistance forces.

Maj-Gen Narudon also said that fighting was reported inside Kampuchea and near the Thai border in the Northeast and the East and reported frequent clashes between Thai security forces and Vietnamese intruders along the border during the past several weeks.

170 Cambodians Desert

BK210415 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] About 170 Vietnamese-trained Khmers assigned to security duties along the Thai-Kampuchean border have deserted, Lt-Gen Samphao Srikhacha, director of the Supreme Command's Information Office, disclosed yesterday. He told a press conference that the deserters were among nearly 200 Khmers who had just finished counter-insurgency training in Vietnam.

The deserters had or were about to take charge of Heng Samrin troops replacing Vietnamese forces during the rainy season as the first line of defence against infiltration of the nationalists. The general said that most of the desertions took place last month.

Army spokesman Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut, meanwhile, said that Vietnamese troops of the Seventh Infantry Division responsible for security duties in Poipet of Battambang Province had already withdrawn to the rear and were replaced by the Samrin troops.

He said that Vietnamese officials had recruited Khmer civilians and many ox-carts to transport supplies to various Vietnamese troop units in Thmar Puok, also in Battambang Province. Several roads were also repaired and bases fortified, he added. The spokesman added that about 2,000 Khmer civilians in Kompong Cham were forcibly recruited to clear forests to pave way for the installation of barbed wire fence along the border in Thmar Puok District.

Maj-Gen Narudon also disclosed that 11 Thai soldiers were killed and three wounded in three Vietnamese cross-border attacks in Nam Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani, Sangkha and Kap Choeng Districts of Suring during the past month. One Vietnamese soldier defected in Aranyaprathet and two Heng Samrin troops were captured in Ta Phraya District.

OFFICER QUESTIONS EFFECTIVENESS OF CGDK FORCES

BK200050 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 20 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] The Khmer coalition forces might have little chance of driving Vietnamese forces out of Kampuchea by force, a senior Thai military official predicted yesterday. Speaking to participants of a seminar on "The Thai Eastern Border Situation" Col Surayut Chulanon, the commander of the First Special Regiment said the Khmer resistance forces have less than 50 percent chance to push the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea.

He said 12 Vietnamese divisions have been stationed in Kampuchea, besides the forces of Hanoi-installed Kampuchean government. He said the only way to solve the Kampuchean problem at the present time is peaceful negotiations between the Vietnamese and the Khmer resistance forces but the possibility of the negotiations depends on international political movements as well as the Khmer resistance guerrillas' action inside Kampuchea.

Surayut said a chance for negotiations also depends on the endurance of the rival forces. "Though Hanoi is supported by the Soviet Union, it is facing economic problem inside its own country and the United States tends to support the Khmer resistance forces," he added. According to Surayut, there have been reports of efficient guerrilla action of the Khmer resistance forces, especially Khmer Rouge, on the outskirts of Phnom Penh, the Kampuchean capital and around Tonle Sap, a Kampuchean great lake, which is an important strategic position.

Meanwhile, Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut, the Army secretary said the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border is still not safe enough for the repatriation of Kampuchean displaced persons who had fled across the border into Thai territory during the recent Vietnamese offensive against the Kampuchean resistance strongholds.

STUDENTS PROTEST APPROVAL OF F-16 PURCHASE

BK200959 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 20 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Student representatives from the Students Federation of Thailand and other student organisations staged a protest in front of Government House this morning against the Cabinet approval of the purchase of F-16 jet fighters.

The 50-60 students, led by Secretary of the Students Federation of Thailand Bunthaen Tansuthepwirowong, placed posters attacking the Cabinet approval and two wreaths in front of Government House, and distributed leaflets.

The statement in the leaflets charged that the Cabinet under Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon had made the decision without taking into account the people's hardship. It attacked the comments by some Air Force officers who said the deal would not affect the country's economy since funds for the purchase were partly taken out of the development fund. It said that the development fund was already part of the loan for which the people have to shoulder the burden of repayments. The leader of the students said 30,000 copies of another statement would be distributed tomorrow.

This morning's protest was supported by Social Democratic Party MP for Khon Kaen Khlaeo Norapati, some MP's of the Chat Thai and Progressive Parties and a group of women led by Mrs Sunirat Telan. On Tuesday, the Cabinet approved the purchase of eight F-16A100 and four F-16B jet fighters from the United States at a total cost of 8,091 million baht (\$378 million).

STUDENT GROUP ARTICLE ON CONDITIONS FOR COUP

BK210234 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 15 Jun 85 p 5

[Article: "Confusion in the Thai Parliament and Political Controversy at Present," by the Graduate Students' Committee of the Political Science Faculty, Thammasat University]

[Text] A study of Thai politics over the past 53 years shows that democracy came to an end every time the four following factors were brewing: First, when the government made a mistake in administration resulting in general poverty; second, when government or bureaucratic corruption was rife; third, when communist expansion became uncontrollable; and finally, when "politicians" created confusion.

The four factors were traditional in Thai politics. In each of the coups d'etat, plotters used one or more as conditions for the coup. Therefore, if one of these factors became high in degree, one could see the signal that conditions for democracy to perish were present. It was then necessary to follow the situation closely.

At present, the problem of graft and corruption is not that evident. Although we cannot deny there is graft and corruption everywhere, there has been no big scandal that has become an issue. Nor is communist expansion a problem at present as the communists have suffered extensive defeats and have lost their strength as well as influence. There is no justification therefore for anyone to claim this problem as a condition to seize power.

What is left as political factors for use as a pretext to seize power at present are the following: First is the failure of the government to handle economic and social problems resulting in general poverty, economic difficulty, difficulty of farmers in selling their crops, investment stalemate, and unemployment. Second is the confusion among politicians or parliamentarians who make nonsensical attacks on the government or created political issues unconstructively. These are the two factors available for anyone who wishes to have some justification in order to seize power to restore the present "decadence."

Strong Government; Weak Parliament

In fact, the government has come under strong criticism since last year for its administrative performance, especially its economic performance.

The government was criticized for causing the collapse of various enterprises, especially construction enterprises, medium-sized financial projects, and small businesses, after it imposed the 18-percent credit control on commercial banks. Before it lifted the measure, the political atmosphere was not so good when several medium-sized financial institutions, such as finance companies and trusts, met with bankruptcy. This created a sense of insecurity among people with deposits and this could affect public saving in general. The government had to take over the Asia Trust Bank. There was also a rumor that leading banks such as the Bangkok Bank and the Krung Thai Bank were facing financial trouble. The situation created serious concern among the general public about the national economy.

Amid public uncertainty in the state of the economy under the current administration, the government introduced a series of tax adjustments aimed at improving the situation. The most important measure was announced by the end of last year: the devaluation of the baht against the U.S. dollar. The measure met with widespread criticism, especially from ranking military officers at high-level command positions, including the Army commander in chief and supreme commander, who appeared on television to criticize the government. There was real excitement and tension. Everyone believed the conditions were set for a coup d'etat.

Anyway, such reactions by military officers are the norm in Thai politics, in which potential leaders exploit political issues as stepping stones to move upward. Pressure groups, with the exception of the opposition party and the younger generation in the parliament, tried to protect the government. Academicians stated that measures adopted by the government were theoretically correct. M.R. Khukrit Pramot defended the government. Journalists accused opponents of being opportunists. It was mainly the royal blessing, however, that has given protection to the prime minister, thus allowing the government to survive all the conflicts.

The government could not remain idle faced with such an economic situation. Early this year, it made efforts to solve the problem of illegal money operations. This again brought the government into conflict with certain sectors in the Armed Forces, as it was believed that several high-level militarymen and government officials were involved in the money scandal. There was again a high degree of criticism of the government. However, the government managed to overcome the crisis. It pushed through the chit fund bill to the parliament for deliberation and as a result achieved passage for the bill with an overwhelming supporting vote from the MP's. The crisis was avoided, and since then top officers never again openly spoke in protection of the money games.

At present, the opposition in the parliament does not earn much credit from political observers, academicians, or the mass media. The Chat Thai Party is unfortunately remembered for its past role of always seeking to be a government. The party's move, no matter if it follows the rule of the game or not, would always be interpreted as an attempt to create confusion. What is interesting is that the potential power-to-be group, in playing the game of politics, does not join with the Chat Thai Party in seeking to overthrow the government, but is confronting the Chat Thai Party in order to overthrow the government.

Pictures of Confusion at Parliament and the Game Played by a 2-Headed Sycophant

The confusion at Parliament since its opening 1 month ago deserves an in-depth analysis to see how the prime movers of this confusion are related to one another and what they expect from this game. One bit of confusion concerns efforts to protect the government, which have been carried out systematically in parliament, on television, and by village scouts in the 16 northeastern provinces.

The Interior Ministry apparently cannot deny that its local officials were involved in the rally in the northeast. The point of the campaign, however, was not exactly to protect the government, but rather to respond to the Chat Thai Party's censure motion against the prime minister and his economic ministers.

In fact, the opposition's censure motion is nothing unusual in the democratic system. Besides, it is known that the government controls many more votes than the opposition in parliament. There is only a small problem with the Social Action Party, in which the party vote might be divided by those who are unhappy with the performance of their party's ministers. Overall, it is certain that the government can control the situation. Nevertheless, Colonel Phon Roengprasoetwit stood his ground in opposing the Chat Thai Party's move to grill the government, and he was finally expelled from the party.

In fact, Col Phon's move was not aimed at protecting the government's status, because he knows that the government does not need the support of his faction in Parliament. Col Phon's move was aimed at leaving the Chat Thai Party as well as making his "stand" known to the prime minister. In any event, the campaign to protect the prime minister spread. Academicians spoke out on radio and television criticizing the unjust stand of the opposition party. Most significantly and undeniably, high-ranking officials in the Interior Ministry must have been involved in the rally by some tens of thousands of people in the northeast to display loyalty to the prime minister and to protest the opposition party's censure motion. In fact, the rally was held to show support for the prime minister, using an insignificant matter as a pretext.

Another bit of confusion concerns the systematic campaign to show support for the military top brass. The president of the National Assembly placed on parliament's agenda Col Phon's motion seeking a reinterpretation on the vote for the 1983 constitutional amendment. This came as no surprise, and M.R. Khukrit Pramot had to propose an urgent motion just to kill automatically the motion proposed by Col Phon. The effort by Col Phon and the president of the National Assembly to push ahead the motion seeking to extend the power of the senators and to allow government officials to hold political posts concurrently was aimed at pleasing some factions in the military. In this game of confusion, Col Phon Roengprasoetwit, certain academicians, and high-level Interior Ministry officials have nothing to lose and much to gain. Officers who are potential power holders do not stand to lose either, but only to gain. The government, however, only stands to lose no matter what the outcome.

Those benefiting from the game gain favoritism from both the military top brass and the government. No matter what the outcome of the game, this group has already showed its intention to protect the government. The military top brass only stands to gain. If Col Phon's motion passes, it will benefit the military men immensely. If it is blocked, the military will lose nothing. If, however, the issue creates confusion, it can serve as a condition for the military men to stage a coup and seize power.

As for the government, it only stands to lose no matter what the outcome. The move has already affected the government's image in parliament, not to mention that risk of a coup d'etat. What is important is that the government will have to feed two or three more people for having flattered it.

UN AGENCY RENEWS AID FOR ANTIPIRACY PROGRAM

BK201019 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 20 Jun 85 p 32

[Text] The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) this morning presented to Thailand a cheque for US\$1.65 million as part of international contribution towards suppression of pirates preying on boat refugees.

The cheque is part of a total contribution of \$2.67 million pledged by donor countries for extending for another year an anti-piracy programme the UNHCR has co-ordinated since June 1982, a spokesman said. The cheque was presented by UNHCR Representative Gerald Walzer to Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council [NSC] about 9:30 a.m. this morning. A UNHCR press statement noted that there had been a reduction in pirate attacks against boat refugees "thanks to the good cooperation among the involved implementing agencies."

As piracy is a "serious problem," the Thai Government's efforts in dealing with it "are greatly appreciated," it added. The UNHCR looks forward to working with the NSC, Royal Thai Navy, marine and land police and other concerned agencies, it said.

Piracy emerged as a major problem with the flight from their communist-ruled homeland in the late 70's of Vietnamese refugees by boat. The United States in 1981 funded a bilateral anti-piracy programme. A year later the UNHCR stepped in to co-ordinate an internationally supported programme which has been extended on an annual basis since then.

HOUSE VOTES TO 'UPGRADE' INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

BK210413 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Despite opposition and scepticism voiced by several MP's, the House of Representatives voted 69-14 for the passage of the government-sponsored bill to upgrade the Central Intelligence Department as a National Intelligence Agency [NIA] in the first reading last night. Minister of the PM's Office Dr Kramon Thongthammachat, fielding questions on behalf of the government, brushed aside allegations that the Central Intelligence Department (CID) was working towards the upgrade for "self interests."

The upgrade, he said, would not lead to an increase in the budget earmarked for the CID, charged with collecting security-related intelligence information, counter-intelligence and security maintenance for civil servants. Nor would it lead to an increase in the personnel at the CID.

The MP's who raised questions and voiced criticisms over the three bills, approved by the Cabinet late last year, include Sakhon Nakhon MP of Democrat Party Thawiwat Ritruha, Chat Thai MP from Phetchabun Pancha Kesonthong, Chat Thai MP from Phisanulok Prathuang Wichanpricha, Social Action Party (SAP) MP from Nakhon Sawan Wirakon Khamprakop.

Many of the MP's harboured doubts how the three bills would increase the efficiency of the national intelligence work. Dr Kramon, however, made it a point that the upgrade would definitely increase the efficiency. He argued that the enforcement of the three bills would provide a "legal back-up" for the operations of CID in the sense that it would gather up intelligence reports from all the other intelligence agencies, including the Special Branch Division of the Police Department, and the military intelligence units.

Right now, he said, the CID gathered up intelligence reports without a legal back-up but with the exercise of personal relationship with its counterpart agencies. The upgrade would also enable Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to be directly responsible for the operations of the CID if and when it became NIA, and hence "direct command of the premier over" the CID director general, who will be made director of the NIA if and when the three bills were enforced, according to Dr Kramon. Kramon also said that the upgrade would not affect the operations of the police and military intelligence units.

THAI 'FABRICATION' ON BORDER VIOLATIONS REJECTED

OW201710 Hanoi VNA in English 1615 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20 -- The Thai authorities recently invented a story about the so-called "Vietnamese troops' violations of Thai territory in June 6, 1985" in their slanders against Vietnam at the United Nations. The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to fully reject this ill-intended allegation.

This is merely a fabrication repeatedly made by Thailand to incite public opinions against Vietnam, cover up Thailand's military activities against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and to lend a hand to the Khmer reactionaries in the latter's continued acts of sabotage against the PRK.

COMMUNIQUE ON 8TH CPV CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

OW210755 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 21 -- Follows the communique issued at the end of the 8th Plenum of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee (5th Congress), held here from June 10-17.

The 8th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (5th Congress) was held in Hanoi from June 10 to June 17, 1985 to discuss the price-wages-money question. General Secretary Le Duan opened the plenum.

The plenum reviewed the economic and financial situation of our country since the liberation of the south since the 6th plenum of the party Central Committee (4th Congress) in September 1979, our party and state have worked out a number of policies and decisions on the production, circulation and distribution of goods; a number of localities and economic units have made new and bold approaches in order to unravel difficulties and boost production, increase the purchase and control of goods, improve the national finance one step further and solve a number of pressing problems concerning prices and wages.

The 8th plenum of the party Central Committee pointed out the following most encompassing experience: We have to absolutely abolish bureaucratic centralism and the system of state-subsidy economic management, to correctly apply the system of democratic centralism and socialist economic accounting and business of we are to efficiently increase production and business. [passage as received]

The plenum made it clear that at present, the abolition of bureaucratism and state subsidies in terms of prices and wages is an extremely urgent demand, a turning-point of decisive significance to fully switch our economy to socialist economic accounting and business on the basis of economic planning and also to vigorously enhance the right to collective mastery of the working people, the innovative and creative spirit of every level, every branch, and every production and business establishment throughout the country.

The 8th plenum of the party Central Committee (5th Congress) reached high identity of views on the following goals and orientations for solving the question of prices, wages and money:

-- To promote production according to a rational structure and to exploit all resources in manpower, land, occupation and existing material and technical bases in order to vigorously develop production with higher productivity, quality and efficiency.

-- To stabilize the living conditions of the working people, first of all, the workers, public servants and the Armed Forces. The state must control the production, circulation and distribution of goods, and the market, to step by step achieve the balance between the budget and the money in circulation.

-- To contribute to step by step increasing accumulation from within the national economy in order to carry out socialist industrialization and to build the material and technical bases of socialism.

-- To give impetus to socialist transformation, increase the state-run and collective economies; to develop the household economy.

-- To contribute to the strengthening of national defence and security, resolutely fight against enemy sabotage, and effectively combat against negative manifestations.

The leading bodies of the party, administration and mass organizations from the centre to the grassroots must regard the implementation of the resolution of the 8th plenum of the party Central Committee (5th Congress) as their central and pressing task from now to the end of 1985.

The resolution of this plenum of the party Central Committee on prices, wages and money emanates from the practice and experience of our party and state over the past years. It demonstrates a profound and vigorous change in our party's approach and policy not only in the domain of prices and wages but also in commerce, finance, money and the mechanism of planning and economic management with a view to completely abolishing the bureaucratic system of state subsidy and making a complete switch to socialist economic accounting and business, thus creating favourable conditions for our national economy to develop to a higher level.

LEADERS ATTEND XUAN THUY FUNERAL 20 JUNE

OW201650 Hanoi VNA in English 1638 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20 -- The memorial and burial services for the late vice-chairman of the National Assembly, Xuan Thuy, were solemnly held here this afternoon.

The memorial service was held at 13:00 hrs by the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee in the presence of Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; Pham Hung, Nguyen Duc Tam, Nguyen Co Thach, Le Thanh Nghi and many other senior officials.

Le Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and head of the funeral committee, read the funeral oration recalling Xuan Thuy's revolutionary activities and great contributions to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause.

He expressed the boundless grief of the entire Vietnamese party and people over this loss and extended the deepest condolences to the bereaved family.

The burial ceremony was held at the Mai Dich Cemetery, Hanoi.

Earlier in the morning, General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan, President of the State Council Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho and representatives of various public offices and mass organizations paid last respects to Xuan Thuy at the Ba Dinh conference hall.

Delegations of the Soviet Embassy led by Ambassador B.N. Chaplin and of the Lao Embassy by Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom; representatives of the Kampuchean Embassy and more than 40 delegations of foreign embassies and international organizations here also paid floral tribute to Xuan Thuy.

VNA Reviews Life of Xuan Thuy

OW200903 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20 -- Xuan Thuy, born Nguyen Trong Nham, was born on September 2, 1912 into a patriotic scholar's family in Xuan Phuong Village, Tu Liem District, on the Hanoi outskirts.

He joined the revolution in 1932 and was admitted to the Communist Party in 1941. From 1938-43 he was arrested and imprisoned several times by the French colonialists.

Xuan Thuy was elected member of the North Vietnam Committee of the Communist Party in 1945 and alternate member of the party Central Committee in 1955. He was member of the party Central Committee in 1960 and member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee in 1968. At the fourth party congress in 1976 Xuan Thuy was again elected member and secretary of the party Central Committee, two posts he held until 1982.

Xuan Thuy was appointed minister for foreign affairs in 1963, then minister and head of the government delegation to the Paris Conference on Vietnam.

He was Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; chairman of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association in 1980; vice-chairman and secretary general of the Vietnam Peace Committee; chairman of the Vietnam Journalists' Association; and secretary of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Xuan Thuy was National Assembly deputy from the first legislature in 1946 through the seventh legislature at present. He was appointed vice chairman and secretary general of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly from the second legislature in 1960 through the sixth legislature in 1976.

He was reelected vice chairman of the National Assembly, seventh legislature in 1981. From 1981 to June 1982, he was vice president and secretary general of the State Council.

Xuan Thuy was awarded the Order of Ho Chi Minh by the Vietnamese party and state.

NGUYEN HUU THO OPENS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK211036 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The ninth session of the National Assembly seventh legislature opened in Hanoi on Friday morning. It was attended by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan, President of the State Council Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho, and National Assembly deputies from all parts of the country.

In his opening speech, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho said: The session will officially adopt the penal code, hear reports on prices, wages, and money and other work of the People's Supreme Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control, and decide on other important matters. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho highly valued the fine result of the visit to Laos and Kampuchea by Chairman of the State Council Truong Chinh and the visit to Albania, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, and the Soviet Union of the National Assembly delegation led by himself.

NGUYEN CO THACH ON PRK ISSUE, TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK201218 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has recently granted an interview to correspondent of the national leading paper, NHAN DAN, on a number of international issues.

Asked about factors deciding Vietnam's partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and its plan to complete withdrawal by 1995, Nguyen Co Thach said: As for Vietnam, there is a policy to respect Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty. As for Kampuchea, there is the Kampuchean people's deep hatred for the genocidal Pol Pot clique, which killed millions of Kampucheans in only a few years. There is the Kampuchean people's determination not to allow the Pol Pot clique to return to power. There is also the strong wish of the Kampuchean people to be genuine masters of the prosperous Kampuchea and gradually assume responsibility in defending their beautiful country. All these reflected great vitality of Kampuchea, a nation widely known for its world famous Angkor civilization, created conditions for the Vietnamese Volunteer Army to withdraw partially and then completely from Kampuchea.

On the possibility of a political solution to the Kampuchean issue, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: At present, almost all countries have shared the same views on the fundamental questions concerning a political solution to the Kampuchean issue. The first and most essential point is elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and complete withdrawal of Vietnamese Army Volunteers from Kampuchea.

The second one, which is also of great significance is that all countries must respect Kampuchea's national rights. Most of them have welcomed an arrangement between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Sihanouk.

The third one is that all Southeast Asian nations must coexist in peace and cooperation in the framework of a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia. The fourth one is that other countries must respect the national rights of Southeast Asian nations, refrain from aggression and interference in their internal affairs. Many countries have taken the same stand -- that is, to have a form of international guarantee and supervision on all that has been agreed upon. However, there are still differences over the elimination of the Pol Pot clique and the form of international supervision.

For example, the Indochinese countries and their friends hold that the Pol Pot clique must be disarmed and eliminated by all means, but some countries wanted its elimination through general elections.

Concerning the form of international supervision, few wanted to set up an international organization to supervise the implementation of the reached agreement and some others suggested the use of a peace-keeping force to replace the Vietnamese Volunteer Army to maintain order and security and supervise the implementation of the reached agreement. We maintain that all parties have taken the same stand on what is the basis for a solution. It is time now to sit at the negotiating table to solve concrete problems.

TO HUU, GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR POLAND

OW201836 Hanoi VNA in English 1628 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20 -- A Vietnamese Government delegation led by To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, left here today for Poland to attend the 40th session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

The delegation includes Tran Quynh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent representative of Vietnam to the CMEA; Vu Quang Tuyen, deputy-chairman of the State Planning Commission; Huynh Thuc Tan, Vietnamese deputy permanent representative to the CMEA; and Nguyen Trong Thuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Poland.

It was seen off at the Presidential Palace here by Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pham Hung and Do Muoi, Political Bureau members of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; and others.

Polish Ambassador Bronislaw Musielak and Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin were also present.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN MARKS 34TH KPRAF ANNIVERSARY

BK201442 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Jun 85

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial "Kampuchean Revolutionary Army Achieves Extraordinary Growth" -- date not given]

[Text] On 19 June 1951 -- 34 years ago -- the Cambodian people's first revolutionary army, named the Issarak Army, was officially established. Coming into being at the upsurge of the glorious revolutionary struggle against the French colonialists, the Issarak Army, together with people throughout the country, played an important role in triumphantly liberating Cambodia and building it into a free and independent nation.

The struggle of the KPRAF over the past one-third of a century has been carried out along with various glorious achievements of the Cambodian revolution. Continuing the glorious cause of the Issarak Army, the KPRAF has bravely fought and scored repeated victories over many enemies.

After the protracted struggle against the French colonialists, the KPRAF, together with people throughout the country, gallantly fought the U.S. imperialist aggressors and scored great victory in the 1975. Noteworthy is the Cambodian people's and army's revolutionary staunch struggle which culminated in the 7 January 1979 uprising that foiled the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique, henchmen of hegemonism and expansionism. This victory is the most important turning point in the history of the Cambodian nation. It has led Cambodia from the genocidal scourge onto the glorious path of real freedom and independence and toward the path of socialism.

Over the past 6 years, the Cambodian people and Army have undergone very acute difficulties and ordeals. It is a period that marked the extraordinary growth and maturity of the KPRAF in both quantity and quality as well as in combat capability. Under the correct leadership of the KPRP and in close alliance and solidarity with the fraternal peoples and Armed Forces of Laos and Vietnam, the KPRAF and the Cambodian people have achieved a marvelous revival in all aspects of the country's life. The national economy has been gradually restored and developed; cultural and social life has changed; the people's daily life has improved; and the revolutionary administration has been consolidated and firmly protected.

We are very proud and encouraged by the great and strategic significant victories scored by the Cambodian people and the KPRAF during the recent dry season. In a short period, the KPRAF, in close coordination with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army units, launched repeated attacks and seized all key bases of the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries along the Thai-Cambodian border, thereby eliminating various corridors and passages that the enemy utilized to intrude into Cambodia to sabotage the Cambodian people's revival. This victory eloquently proves the KPRAF's combat strength and increasing growth.

Today, the KPRAF comprises three categories of troops: regular troops, local troops, and the militia and self-defense force. The KPRAF has maintained strong willpower, profound hatred of the enemy, warm patriotism, and a revolutionary idealist consciousness. The KPRAF, with an increasingly strong organization and improved military background, is effectively carrying out its tasks in protecting revolutionary gains, the people's administration, and the fatherland's freedom and independence. The position and strength of the Cambodian revolution and that of the three Indochinese countries is unprecedentedly strong. The Cambodian situation is fine, firm, and absolutely irreversible.

The long-standing solidarity and friendship between the peoples and Armed Forces of Vietnam and Cambodia have been forged through various struggles and fighting. At each stage of the revolution, the peoples and armies of the two countries have always united, supported, and assisted each other. The invincible strength of militant solidarity and friendship among the three Indochinese countries is an important factor ensuring the victory for the revolution in each nation.

We take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to the Cambodian party, government, and people for the great support and assistance they have given to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause and for their sentiments and affection extended to the Vietnamese volunteer troops that are performing their international obligation in Cambodian territory.

The Vietnamese people and Armed Forces are very delighted to note the extraordinary maturity of and glorious victories scored by the KPRAF. We are proud of the intimate comrade-in-arms who shares the common objective and struggling ideal -- the fraternal Cambodian people and army.

We firmly believe that the KPRAF will be increasingly strong and will, together with people throughout the country, foil all wicked schemes and acts of the enemy, firmly maintain political security, protect the fatherland's independence and freedom, and score new achievements in the national revival, thereby contributing appropriately to the cause of maintaining peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

VPA GENERAL WRITES ARTICLE ON TROOP TRAINING

BK210820 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Part 1 of article by Lieutenant General Pham Hong Son: "Apply Military Training Experiences During the Wars of Resistance to the Current Conditions of Troop Training," published in the June 1985 issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN]

[Text] In applying the experiences of the war years to the current situation, especially when our Army is being constantly standardized and modernized, we must implement the principle of considering training in accordance with the basic, comprehensive, and unified scope as the main task and, on this basis, conduct supplemental training depending on the requirements and combat duties of each unit and each specific campaign and battle. These two training aspects are important and closely related to each other. The important thing is to define correctly the basic, comprehensive, and unified scope so as to correctly reflect the general and fundamental requirements and disseminate them to each armed service and branch in conformity with the combat requirements and duties and the development of our Armed Forces and our military technology and arts in each stage.

Based on the capability of our economy and communications in the next few years and considering the reality that we must rely continually on Soviet aid for modern equipment and weapons for a long time to come, we can assert that generally in all ground battles and in joint operations of combined armed services and branches we must always use the Army as the main armed branch. In the Army, the infantry is the main force, and tanks and armored cars serve as an important assault force. At the same time, we have to develop to a high degree the effectiveness of other armed branches and of the Air Defense Force, the Air Force, and the Navy in joint operations.

In all campaigns, our Army in general cannot use tanks, armored cars or mechanized infantry as the main assault force to decide victory in combat, although we have to use optimally and develop the capability of surprise attack and deep penetration by each tank and armored unit and of the mechanized infantry units available now and in the future.

In artillery, by and large, we still do not have the capability of the armies of other modern countries to use shells and bombs to fulfill the requirement of eradicating from one-third and one-half of the enemy forces to reinforce the infantry, tank, and armored units in combat.

We still have to calculate the how to ensure the maximum destructive effectiveness of each artillery shell and each bomb to meet the technical campaign requirements by consuming a rational amount of material. Consequently, we still have to emphasize training in close combat, night combat blitzkrieg, and quick results by developing a high combat spirit, resourcefulness, and flexibility in using small forces against large, numerous, forces and in defeating great quantity by high quality and by optimally using and developing all types of equipment and weapons to defeat the enemy.

If troops can be trained to acquire such high combat capability, we will be in that much better a position to win great victories when we secure the conditions for gathering larger amounts of weapons and technical equipment than those of the enemy in decisive campaigns and battles.

The experiences acquired during the last years of the anti-U.S. resistance struggle showed that the various tactics of attacking the enemy in strong field fortifications and the tactics of mobile offensive and bivouac as well as of defence in coordination at different levels with the various armed services and branches on the basis of using infantry as the main force remain the fundamental tactics that our Army can and should apply to the people's warfare for national defense.

Even though our Army can get more modern equipment, we still will not advocate the policy of relying on heavy fighting by using numerous weapons, bombs, ammunition, tanks, and armored trucks to defeat the enemy.

On the basis of developing the all-people strength to fight the enemy, the tactics of using the people's Armed Forces as a core force, and of combining two methods of conducting warfare and the three troop categories; a thorough knowledge of the strategic concept of mastery in offensive and of offensive in mastery; the creative application of arts to creating opportunities in capitalizing on the enemy's weaknesses and in controlling the enemy's strong points; and the development of many resourceful and fruitful tactics of the people's warfare still remain the main scope of military arts and science in the people's warfare to defend the socialist homeland, which we must always thoroughly understand in strategic campaigns and in tactical training when we perform our military training task.

If the scope of basic training of our troops encompasses and correctly reflects these issues, we will give our troops a firm level of basic knowledge a consistent with our realistic conditions. On this basis -- when troops are assigned a specific combat mission -- we again have to conduct supplemental training in necessary subjects in line with a certain specific mission and situation so that our troops will be able to fulfill all combat duties and defeat all enemies.

Proceeding from the characteristics of these training missions and guidelines and drawing on military training experiences during the resistance war, when we perform our current military training task, we should firmly grasp and satisfactorily resolve a certain number of problems such as the organization of training for primary units up to company size to make these units really strong, since the Army can become strong only when primary units are strong, just as a house can stand firm only when its foundation is firmly built.

We should attentively train each soldier, each squad, each platoon, and all the collectives in charge of weapons, equipment, and facilities to serve as a base on which to develop the highest role of companies. To meet such a requirement, the most important problem is to have well qualified cadres who know how to train well and are fully aware of the levels of technical and tactical knowledge of each soldier in the Army.

We should pay the utmost attention to training primary units in fighting well with their own equipment without relying on the reinforcement of firepower from higher-echelon units. Facts on current battlefields indicate that in all encounters with the enemy, some cadres of primary units have always hurriedly thought of calling for artillery and air support and have failed to concentrate on developing the firepower of their own companies to fight the enemy.

Our Army is now armed with more modern weapons and facilities previously. We must strenuously train each cadres, each combatant, and each primary unit down to detachment size to make them firmly grasp and develop to the highest extent the effectiveness of all modern weapons and technical equipment consistent with our conditions.

Each combatant and each squad, platoon, and company cadre must be trained in how to manage and use equipment and weapons with the best results using the least ammunition. Everyone must be made to realize clearly that we cannot use as much ammunition as the armies of fraternal countries with modern heavy industries for the simple reason that our Army still has to rely on international aid for weapons and ammunition. Moreover, in case of a large-scale war, supplying our forces through aid will not be easy.

By firmly grasping the perfected tactics of units from company to regiment sizes, when fighting in larger units, the primary units will serve only as a component in this perfected tactical form and campaign art and thus will have all the conditions to operate in a unified and flexible manner because they have grasped the generalities of this tactical form.

If troops are trained to fight in larger units, when they must fight independently, they will fail to fulfill their duties and will stay rigidly within their tactical assignments in joint operations. We should rationally arrange the training scope, program, and time to enable troops to fight well both independently and in larger units and to combine harmoniously these two aspects in the course of training. Troops should be trained in how to develop well the effectiveness of their currently assigned equipment and, at the same time, all the equipment and weapons that can be additionally issued them by higher commands.

CPV ISSUES INSTRUCTION ON COASTAL DEVELOPMENT

OW201849 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20 -- The Secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee has released an instruction on developing the economy of coastal areas including aquaculture, agriculture-forestry-salt making and various sea occupations.

The instruction points out: Vietnam's sea area comprising the sea and the coastal region is a strategic region in the country in the socio-economic and security-defence fields and a region of great potentials for long-term development.

Over recent years, implementing the party's line of socialist transformation, the northern sea areas has organised fishermen and farmers into various cooperatives while the south gradually transformed and built aquaculture. The economy of the sea area has made much progress and new factors are rising.

The instruction brings out shortcomings and their cause in building and consolidating the socialist relations of production and in developing the sea area's economy over recent years. It assigns to the sea area the tasks for the coming period, namely, to strongly develop sea products, concentrate valuable ones for export and provide more and more azotic sources for the people's life, make full use of land for agricultural development, forestry and salt-making, go ahead with socialist transformation, build new production relations and strengthen the material and technical bases for economic branches of the sea area.

The instruction set out practical measures on the combination of economic sectors with the economy-building forces in the sea area and the combination of joint ventures in fishery-forestry-agriculture with various trades in state-run and collective establishments.

CPV CIRCULAR ISSUED ON ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

BK210632 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The CPV Central Committee Secretariat recently issued a circular stipulating some specific points on celebrating the 40th anniversary of the 19 August 1945 revolution and the 2 September 1945 national founding day as follows:

1. The 40th anniversary of the August revolution and the September national founding day are most important ones, concluding the major anniversaries of our country in 1984-85. They should be solemnly organized to reflect the mass character, fulfill the practical role of political education, and promote the revolutionary mass movement to implement the immediate tasks.

From now until the 2 September national day, the authorities of provinces and cities should guide the propaganda drive to educate the people broadly and profoundly on revolutionary traditions by citing our people's achievements and the contributions of each locality and each unit to the cause of national liberation, construction, and defense in the past 40 years; by fostering the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm and the sense of responsibility of each individual and each unit in the face of new tasks so that they can emulate in productive labor and thrifty practice, and victoriously implement the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution.

The Central Committee department to organize the major anniversaries and the Central Committee Department of Training and Propaganda will provide specific guidance for conducting propaganda to celebrate the anniversary of the 19 August revolution and the 2 September national day.

2. On the 2 September national day, a grand meeting and a mass and military parade will be solemnly organized in Hanoi. Grand meetings can also be held in other provinces and cities. Open-air meetings and mass parades may be held to demonstrate revolutionary impetus. Cultural, sports, and physical training activities can be organized, but no military parades or fireworks displays should be held. Those provinces that have not organized ceremonies recently to receive Gold Star Order Awards will take advantage of this opportunity to hold such a ceremony.

3. Authorities of all sectors at all levels must scrupulously implement Directive No 62-CTTU dated 11 April 1985 of the party Central Committee Secretariat and Directive No 40-CT-HOBT dated 24 January 1985 of the Council of Ministers on practicing thrift during celebrations of major anniversaries.

Authorities of provinces and cities will not invite guests from abroad and will also limit the number of guests from within the country. The authorities of various localities and sectors will not hold receptions on this anniversary. They should draw upon the experiences in organizing past anniversaries to provide better guidance for celebrating the 19 August and 2 September anniversaries.

PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER MEETS GDR COUNTERPART

OW191912 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 19 -- Steps to strengthen cooperation between Vietnam and the GDR in health work were the topic of talks held in Berlin on June 17 between visiting Vietnamese minister of public health, Prof. Dang Hoi Xuan, and his GDR colleague Prof. Dr Ludwig Mecklinger.

The two ministers discussed the exchange of experiences in the domain of public health, the GDR assistance in giving post-graduate training to Vietnamese doctors, and direct cooperation between the health services and medical institutes of the two countries. During his two-week visit to the GDR, Dr Dang Hoi Xuan toured several health establishments and met with German doctors who had contributed to health care in Vietnam and to the training of Vietnamese doctors.

HOANG TUNG, OTHERS ATTEND SRV PRESS DAY MEETING

OW201813 Hanoi VNA in English 1632 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20 -- The Vietnam Journalists' Association held here this morning a grant meeting to mark the Vietnam Press Day (June 21).

The meeting was attended, among others, by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Ha Xuan Truong, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and head of its Commission for Culture and Arts; Le Xuan Dong, deputy head of the party CC's Commission for Propaganda and Training; press attaches of embassies of socialist and friendly countries and foreign correspondents here.

Hong Ha, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and vice president of the association, read a letter from Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the State Council, to journalists on this occasion. The letter highly valued the Vietnamese revolutionary press's great contributions to Vietnam's struggle for national construction and defence.

Dao Tung, vice president and general secretary of the association, delivered a speech, underlining President Ho Chi Minh's great services to the Vietnamese press and recalling the development process of the Vietnamese revolutionary mass media.

Addressing the meeting, Hoang Tung expressed gratitude of the journalists toward the Central Committee, the Political Bureau and Comrade Truong Chinh personally. The Vietnamese press, he said, has inherited the glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle of the nation and brought it into full play.

On this occasion, the general Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army arranged here yesterday a get-together for army journalists in the presence of General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party CC and head of the General Political Department; Dao Tung, vice president and general secretary of the Vietnam Journalists Association and general director of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY; Le Qui, deputy director of the Vietnam Radio and TV Commission, representatives of the CPV Central Committee's Commission for Propaganda and Training, the Ministry of Culture, and of more than 40 army newspapers and magazines.

ANTINUCLEAR PROTEST RALLY ENDS PEACEFULLY

HK210528 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The antinuclear protest march ended with a rally in Balanga, Bataan, last night. The rally capped the 3-day protest action against the operation of the nuclear plant in Bataan. The rallyists, who came from as far as Manila and from several provinces, dispersed peacefully at 8 p.m., which was the deadline provided in the permit granted them. The rallyists were led by former Senator Lorenzo Tanada and a priest, Father Antonio Dumawal. They said the protest action was successful. The 3-day march affected businesses in some seven Bataan towns where the marchers passed, converging in Balanga. However the rallyists admitted having failed to induce the participation of an estimated 30,000 people. Only some 10,000 joined the march. Over 1,000 PC [Philippine Constabulary] troops and policemen were mobilized to maintain peace and order in the towns traversed by the marchers. The troops and policemen guarding the approaches to Balanga were pelted with stones and pieces of wood yesterday but they managed to keep their cool and no untoward incidents occurred. One demonstrator, identified as Melchor Carlos, was detained for illegal possession of a bladed weapon.

NPA WOULD SWAP HOSTAGE FOR 'POLITICAL' PRISONERS

HK201144 Hong Kong AFP in English 1137 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Manila, June 20 (AFP) -- A letter purportedly written by communist guerrillas today offered to exchange a kidnapped businessman for all political prisoners in the Philippines three southern provinces.

The letter, which claimed to be from the command of the communist New People's Army (NPA) in the southern province of Misamis Oriental, was received by the Manila bureau of AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. It said that the NPA -- military wing of the outlawed communist party -- was willing to swap Roberto Domingo for all jailed dissidents in Misamis Oriental, Lanao, and Bukidnon Provinces.

Mr. Domingo, executive vice president of Mindanao Steel Corp. (Minsteel), was kidnapped May 5 during an attack on Lugait in Misamis Oriental and an adjoining Minsteel plant.

The letter said Mr. Domingo, a retired Navy officer whom the rebels suspect is military intelligence officer, was "a prisoner of war" and set July 15 as the deadline for negotiations. The mimeographed missive, dated June 14, was believed to be the first such offer made by the NPA, which has been fighting government troops for 16 years. The Armed Forces spokesman in Manila, Colonel Reynaldo San Gabriel, was unavailable for comment.

A Minsteel spokesman here confirmed that Mr Domingo was in NPA custody and that a company branch in Iligan, east of Lugait, was negotiating with the rebels for this release, but said that the Manila office had not received the letter.

The letter said "political prisoners released should be turned over to the offices of the (Roman) Catholic bishops in each respective locality." Lugait is in the north of Mindanao Island, the current focus of the rebellion. It did not say how many prisoners were to be set free, but said its demands should be "read freely over radio and TV", and that "during the period of negotiations, all military personnel and checkpoints must be withdrawn from the countryside and highways."

It said the NPA was willing to open up negotiations with Mr Domingo's wife, but said "we shall deal only with her and another non-military entity." She should broadcast her willingness to hold a dialogue over radio stations in the area, the letter added. The statement also demanded the "public unraveling [as published] of the whereabouts" of people which it said had been detained by the military as suspected dissidents and were now missing.

Army Raids Leave 37 NPA Dead

HK210456 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Government troops have taken the initiative against the communist New People's Army and are scoring heavily in many areas of operations.

In Mindanao, 37 NPA rebels were killed in a 3-day operation by army scout rangers who overran 3 NPA camps in Laveria, Misamis Oriental. Two soldiers, identified as Corporals Wilfredo Paniqui and Wilfredo Comilang of the 2d Scout Ranger Battalion, were killed in the fighting for the camps. Five others were wounded. Second Ranger Battalion Commander Lieutenant Colonel Baylon Platon led his men in the attacks on NPA camps in barangays Bulahan, Mati, and Abacahan. The assaults on the camps began at dawn on Monday. The latest to fall was barangay Abacahan where some 50 heavily armed rebels were holed up.

Meanwhile, in Lanao del Norte, troops of the Army's 12th Infantry Battalion also overran a highly fortified rebel base in barangay Kabaksahan in Iligan City last week. The base was overrun without a fight. Colonel Federico Bautista of the 23d Brigade in Baroy, Lanao del Norte, said scout rangers are pursuing 26 NPA rebels who fled the camp after a fire-fight with the rangers.

AQUINO CASE JUDGE ASKED 'TO INHIBIT' HIMSELF

HK200619 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] A private prosecutor yesterday filed a motion before the Sandiganbayan asking one of the three justices trying the Aquino-Galman double murder case to inhibit himself to save the court from further embarrassment.

Raul Gonzales, the chief counsel of prosecution witness Rebecca Quijano, said Justice Bienvenido Veracruz should inhibit himself at least in the determination of the contempt citation against him and three others now pending before the anti-graft court. In his motion, Gonzales said Justice Veracruz was precisely the magistrate alluded to in his earlier manifestation that one of the three justices coached defense lawyers in their line of questioning during the cross-examination of Miss Quijano last June 6.

The Tanodbayan special panel prosecuting the Aquino-Galman case also asked the Sandiganbayan to reconsider its decision to throw away the testimonies of General Fabian Ver and seven others accused as accessories as evidence against them.

The five-man panel said the three-judge court trying the 26 accused in the case had erred in declaring the evidence inadmissible. The Sandiganbayan had ruled that General Ver and his co-accessories are entitled to the immunity provision against self incrimination of the decree which created the probe body.

COMMENTATOR ON MARCOS MEETING WITH DAVAO MEDIA

HK210700 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT 21 Jun 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Text] As you have read in the newspapers, President Marcos swore into office the officers of the Davao media organization. There was nothing that the papers detailed about that meeting, but now we know more of the details.

President Marcos was with the Davao newsmen of press, radio, and television for 7 hours. During the 7 hours he listened to each and every one of the Davao newsmen [words indistinct] about the deterioration of peace and order in that city in Mindanao. The president demonstrated to the Davao newsmen that he is extremely interested to know about the real situation in such out-of-the-way places for Malacanang like Davao City. The president is in a very lonely situation. He has to rely on the reports of his field men, of the top officials of the government. He does not always get all the grim details.

I am sure the president [words indistinct] everything and was told everything quite frankly by the Davao newsmen who, in 7 hours' time, must have ranked up everything they could to give the president a clear picture of what the situation is, what the problems are, and what the possible solutions could be. And for that the people of Davao should be grateful to those newsmen who went to Manila to meet with President Marcos, and also to the president for his interest in what happens to Davao City and the people who [words indistinct] and live there.

MORE FILIPINOS IN PRC MAY REQUEST REPATRIATION

HK200321 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] At least three more Filipino expatriates in China reportedly want to return home to the Philippines. This surfaced as the Philippine delegation headed by Governor Ferdinand Marcos Jr arrived last night from a two-week official visit to China. With the group was former Mindanao State University student Danilo Lobitana who had lived in China for 14 years after taking part in the hijacking of a Philippine Airlines plane. Lobitana is planning to seek amnesty for the 1971 hijacking incident.

YUGOSLAVIA SEEKS EXPANDED TIES WITH PHILIPPINES

HK2100438 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Yugoslavia is seeking expanded trade with the Philippines. The East European country is also interested in broader contacts and exchanges in culture, the arts, science, and information. Yugoslavia's interest in expanded ties was conveyed by Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic in a meeting with Filipino Journalist Jose Pavia in Belgrade. The Yugoslav made an assessment of 13 years of diplomatic ties between the Philippines and his country.

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